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CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE NOVEMBER 13 1991 VOL. 182 NO. 46

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COVER

TO RUSSIA WITH CASH

A team of top Toronto businessmen, led by American Cyrus Eaton Jr., has agreed in principle to a historic \$1-billion deal to transform the centre of Leningrad into a tourism showcase. Some of the 25-member team will accompany Prime Minister Brian Mulroney when he visits Moscow later this month to forge more business links between the Soviet Union and Canadian companies. — 42



CANADA

THE MIDDLE GROUND

Justice Minister Douglas Lewis last week tabled the government's long-awaited abortion legislation. The new law would make it a crime for a woman and her doctor to abort. The government hopes to pass its bill, already under attack from critics on both sides of the debate, before Christmas. — 14



WORLD

THE FIGHT FOR NICARAGUA

Nicaragua's Sandinista government under Daniel Ortega ended a 19-month-old ceasefire last week, raising a chorus of international criticism and threatening elections set for next February. Government forces possessed the rebel control in nine northern and central provinces. — 26



Bay Street And Leningrad

For most of this century, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics has presented a closed, dark face to the rest of the world. The West, for its part, has viewed the Soviet Union with an equally suspicious attitude. Voices that tried to bridge the gap were few and had great difficulty being heard. Throughout his long life, Canadian-born columnist Cyrus Kahan Sr. was

one of the strongest advocates of fostering friendly relations between East and West. His campaigns to promote peace, understanding and trade with the Communist world were arduous. And in this day, the scene of confessions he founded as his birthplace of Pugwash, N.S., continues to search for ways to foster international friendship.

Kahan's legacy lives on in his son Cyrus Kahan Jr.—the critical middleman between the Soviet Union and a group of Canadian businessmen who have put in place the terms for a \$1-billion project that could transform Leningrad into a gleaming nuclear showcase. As Senior Writer John DeMont, who interviewed Cyrus Kahan Jr. for this week's cover package, commented, "In the Soviet Union, where separation could be everything, the Kahan name is a priceless commodity."

Yet the Leningrad project is only one sign of Canada's growing economic ties with the Soviet Union. Last week, as Prime Minister Brian Mulroney prepared to visit the Soviet Union, Toronto's infamous Kitchener finally announced plans to build a 60-story skyscraper in downtown Moscow. Canadian Associate Editor Francis Chabolin, who wrote the main story in the cover package, is of which was edited by Bennett Ek and Tim French. "Canadian business has a unique opportunity to establish itself as a leading competitor in the Communist world," added Senior Contributing Editor Peter C. Newman, who outlined details of the Canada-Leningrad deal. "If the Canadian Embassy doesn't go to Leningrad, that would be a welcome change from their recent predilection for buying out another's companies instead of creating new, middle-class assets."



Leningrad is a \$1-billion project that could transform Leningrad into a showcase.

Kahan DeMont

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LETTERS

TANGIBLE CRIMES

When I read that the Supreme Court of Canada ruled in 1985 that bank deposits were not tangible assets and could not be confiscated ("Hiding the drug money," *Comex*, Oct. 30), I became depressed: Is helping drug dealers the court's idea of justice? Have they considered the human suffering that this money represents? Do they have to have a crack house spring up next to their houses to get their fix the real world? And isn't it possible that some of those ill-gotten gains enrich fancy lawyers who help criminals to escape their just dues? Is that justice?

James Haines,
Toronto



Drug money: court 'helping dealers'

In "Hiding the drug money," Canada was referred to as the "Maytag" of the money-laundering industry, and Allan Fotheringham's column ("A small impact of rock families") dealt with one of the world's wealthiest people, who are Canadians and, it would appear, don't pay any more taxes than we do. We agree that laundering drug money should be considered a crime. Why, however, is gassing dollars from the "Maytag" proof a punishable offence, while gassing dollars by the spoil of Canada's resources is not?

Beverlyline Brown,
North York, Ont.

COUNTING CHOLESTEROL

I hope that most Canadians do not try to assess their risk based on their cholesterol level in relation to the bench marks cited in your article, namely, below 300 or above 340 milligrams per decilitre ("The signs of cholesterol," *Comex*, Oct. 13). In Canada, cholesterol levels are most commonly expressed in millimoles per litre, a unit of measure that results in numerical values that are almost 40 times lower.

Dr. James C. Koonberg
Red Deer, Alta.

RURAL BUREAUCRACY

I take issue with a prescription for our chronically ailing rural Canada forwarded to "Triangle zone" (*Canada*, Oct. 25). Asking a further bureaucracy to provide social services will not significantly improve the life of rural Canadians. The success of establishing government agencies to solve our woes is that the institutions, far from solving problems, actually maintain them. We need go no further than the departments of Indian and northern affairs to find an example. Let's ask our active Indian.

Richard J. Hough
Edmonton

A STAND ON REFORM

Your Oct. 30 issue dealt extensively with the subject of Senate reform and reported the victory of the Reform Party's candidate, Stanley Waters, in the Alberta Senate election ("By popular demand," *CanadaSpecial Report*), and you reported the views of anyone and everyone—from the Alberta

HORSEFEATHERS

Secretary in 1973 — because the first horse to win the U.S. Triple Crown in 25 years" (*Newsweek*, Oct. 14). Question: What notable other claim horses won the Triple Crown prior to 1973?

Steve Jeffrey,
Ottawa

PASSAGES

APPALLING: Indarjit Singh Royet, 37, to the European Commission on Human Rights, an extradition order from Britain to Canada, where he faces charges for manslaughter and possession of explosives in connection with the June 23, 1995, bomb explosion at Tokyo's Narita airport that killed two people. Last week, the House of Lords rejected the former Duncan, B.C., resident's appeal of a London magistrate's extradition order. Canadian officials allege that Royet assembled the Narita bomb that went in Tokyo airport's C-4 jet jet from Vancouver. On the same day, another bomb explosion in an Air-India 747 destined for Bombay from Toronto killed 320 people aboard, most of them Canadian.



AMUSING: The pop singer and married Betty Midler, 43, \$468,000 in damages after she was a civil suit against the New York City-based advertising giant Young & Rubicam Inc. for using an imitation of her singing voice in a commercial, by a Los Angeles federal jury. The precedent-setting decision has sent shock waves through the advertising community, which commonly uses celebrity sound-alikes in commercials. The agency had used a credible imitation of her 1973 hit song "Be My Wife" to Devo's in a 1986 Ford Motor Co. commercial.

ARRANGED: Mental patient Charlotte Schell, 19, who called herself Christine Yee and whose mysterious condition led federal police and medical authorities for weeks, from a St. John's, Nfld., hospital, for

an unexplained death. Schell was hospitalized at St. John's in July when she was unable to explain her origins or how, while appearing to be mute and incapable of walking, she had arrived in the province. A subsequent worldwide investigation led to the discovery that Schell was a psychiatric patient from Portland, Ore., who in the past had appeared similarly dazed and helpless in several American cities.

SNOW: Canadian actress Lynda Gorman, 68, who had been starring on stage since Canada since the 1940s, of liver cancer in hospital near her Toronto home. Gorman, who in September completed filming the CBC TV movie *The Greeting of Mrs. Schell*, to be broadcast next fall, also appeared in several movies, including David Cronenberg's 1983 cult hit *Videodrome*.



Preston Manning,
Leader, Reform Party of Canada,
Edmonton

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LETTERS

TOMORROW'S FANCY WIDGETS

The most important developments in the next century may prove to be social and political and not primarily technological, as one would judge from "Tomorrow's world" (Cover, Sept. 11). Witness what has happened in this century—things we now take for granted but which have turned our world upside down, as well as shift ideas: the movement of women towards universal suffrage based on citizenship instead of land ownership; the recognition of women as equal to men, at least in theory. Who can say what political and social phenomena will confront our future? Some thoughtful reflections about such things would prove to be far more profitable than the speculation about what fancy widgets we will be using tomorrow.

Robert Shandley
Montreal

Your story on tomorrow's world paints an irresponsibly poor picture of things to come. It is pervaded with the same technology-as-savior naivete which has contributed to the degradation of our planet. In a world beset by global warming, ozone depletion and hourly species extinctions—to name but a few of our environmental ills—how can you possibly think that the solution is to encourage ourselves in wondrous "talking houses"? We are not able to control and advance ourselves from the world we depend upon. A massive influx of environmental refugees as whole continents are submerged and countries burnt by drought, a decrease in life spans due to the pollution-induced rise in cancer rates, starvation due to crop destruction by the erosion of topsoil and ultraviolet radiation—all would be more acceptable realities to discuss. By presenting your illusory optimistic forecast, you discourage the diagnosis our present attitudes that is necessary to avert these scenarios.

Gareth Lind
Toronto

If, as your issue on tomorrow's world suggests, Canada in 2050 is to have 50 million people, and if they have neatly settled in her major cities, then I am glad I shall be long gone. Consider the close, grimy and beautiful city of Vancouver, with its mid-city population, massive development, congestion and pollution from the coast to Skagit, the "urban region" a well and distant memory. What has been the cause of this disaster? Not, in fact, a natural catastrophe, but the consequence of the abuse of powerful cars for growth at any cost.

P. N. Allen
Vancouver

The cover story of your Sept. 11 issue forecasts a future that is dismal for tomorrow. Is technology developing to such a stage where we

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LETTERS

will no longer be required to complete even the simplest of tasks? Take a look at the advances made over the past 100 years, for every step forward, we took two backwards. We may live a more comfortable life now, but it has cost us a price we cannot repay: the slow destruction of the planet we live on.

Wayne F. Morrey,
Kewville, N.S.

THE 'LIVING HELL' OF CF

As a parent of two lovely children with Asperger's Syndrome (one both-abled), I think you hit an excellent article "Fighting Heredity" (Maclean's, Sept. 4). Any mother not weeping in early abortion, if she knew she was to have a child with CF, in my mind is very cruel. The living hell these children suffer is something only some body who has been there can judge. I had an abortion and I should not have to bury one more child.

Nirva Anderson,
Brampton, Ont.

In "Fighting Heredity," you made an error in assuming that a fetus with cystic fibrosis has less than a full right to life and should be subjected to "in-utero abortion." You also refer to the child of the parent with the CF gene as an "it." Your reporter should have written a better article. "It" should think before "it" writes.

Dr. W. David Macintosh,
Langley, B.C.

ATTEMPTING WIT

I welcome Ramon Hyslop's report of just for his sense of humor ("The Queen's man," Canada, Oct. 14). One of the early traditions of parliamentary debate showed the leader of the ruling government members with the opposition's "group if doing with." We need wit like that in Ottawa.

David Henderson,
London, Ont.

If Hyslop's were black or Jewish, Albin Paterberg's "cousin," and now we have the first case whose name can be neither spelled nor pronounced "would have been racial or antisemitic" ("Ottawa's most at risk," Canada, Oct. 14). Because Hyslop's is of Ukrainian descent, Paterberg's drift is considered by some to be witty. Pity.

Sasha Cruss,
Toronto

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LETTERS

MAKING VIA VIABLE

Your Aug. 25 cover package "Will he stop the train?" gave voice to many of the furious arguments advanced by a line, but vocal, Canadians who want to keep Via Rail chugging across the country at various expense to us all. Some point to countries with conditions quite different from ours where passenger trains are fast, comfortable and even available. Last fall, in Vienna, I went to go to Salzburg, about 300 km away. Train times weren't convenient, I thought it would be easier for me to go by bus, but I was told there is no bus service to Salzburg. The Austrian railways are a government monopoly. Canada could, no doubt, make Via viable simply by turning losses from the highways.

Frederick L. Dushak
Regina

I wonder how many Canadians find it ironic that these unfortunate East German refugees, fleeing from tyranny, aggression and neglect, are leaving on loaded modern, rapid, well-appointed passenger trains?

Cherie Mous
River Bourque, N.S.

ACCURATE HEADINGS

It was a step in the right direction of telling a tale it is when *Maclean's* placed the story of the Canada site under the heading of *Business* rather than Sport ("Selling the land," Sept. 18, 1988). But, also, it was a retrograde step placing the Jim Bakker story ("A guilty evangelist," Oct. 16) under the heading of *Religion* rather than Crime. It has as much to do with religion as selling the fraudulent certificates of equivalent missing stocks has with genuine mining.

Sudney G. Rios
Toronto

A CITY OUT OF SYNC

Charles Gordon's column "It, world-class event from the far east," about people leaving Toronto behind for a slower, simpler way of life, was very interesting (Another View, Sept. 18). As a Canadian living abroad, I have often succumbed the thought of one day going home. I have decided, though, that if my choice is between Toronto and Zürich (both world-class cities), I'll have to stick to Zürich because, although living costs are high, we at least get the compensation of coming better wages. I don't know how the average family can make ends meet in Toronto anymore. The real estate prices are shocking in comparison with wages. Something is out of line!

Sandra Lids-Torrey
Zürich

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LETTERS

THE HAZARDS OF HOOKERS

In "Sexual obsession" (Health, Sept. 30), Christopher Michael states, "Most of my friends would associate disease with hookers." Michael's friends are correct. There is ample evidence in the medical literature to support the concept that prostitutes are prolific disseminators of sexually transmitted diseases (STDs). The high incidence of STDs in prostitutes at other sites is related to the large number of contacts compared with the much smaller number of contacts of nonprostitutes. In your article, the maximum number of partners described per subject was 10 or more, which exact numbers for prostitutes may be difficult to obtain, 5,000 to 10,000 or more sexual partners during the "career" of a prostitute may not be unreasonable as an estimate. Prof. E. A. Maxwell of Trent University in Peterborough, Ont., and I have shown that the likelihood of acquiring the disease is related to the number of exposures. It is highly regrettable that current educational campaigns regarding the prevention of AIDS and other STDs do not include publicity regarding the hazards of sexual liaisons with prostitutes.

Dr. E. Kenneth Romney,
Greenville, S.C.

'ONE OF THE BEST'

I am a 15-year-old and, even though I have lived a short period of time, I have seen many great movies. I am extremely fascinated with one of the best ("A Hardy Career," Film, Aug. 14). The script is good, but that's not what impressed me the most. It was the acting: Steve Martin, a concerned and gentle father, worried if what he's doing is right for the child and worried that he'll make too many mistakes. Dennis Quaid, a mother who has defused good changes and is not always sure of herself. Tina Turner, an irresponsible man who never really grew up. But, best of all are the children. This is the real thing.

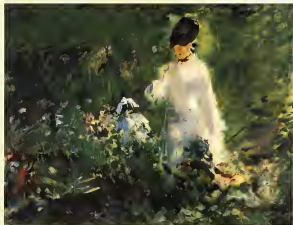
Stephanie Hamilton,
Burlington, Ont.

THE INSIDIOUS TAX

Michael Wilson, in "Lighting the open-house" (Business, Sept. 30), stated that "people have done studies showing that upper-income people spend more money on services which will save them...." For Mr. Wilson's information, there are other groups, including seniors and the handicapped, who have little choice but to use services if they are to remain in their homes. They must use cleaners, janitors, furnace repairmen, electricians and house-help personnel, to name but a few. All of these will attract the attention and thoughtless tax.

Arthur C. Bevilacqua,
North Vancouver

The Reader's Digest Collection



Edouard Manet (1832-1883): Young Woman Among Flowers. oil on canvas 1878

Manet to Picasso

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OPENING NOTES

Doug Small looks forward to *glasnost*, Donald Getty fights back, and Anatoliy Dobrynin revives some Cold War memories

IMAGE CONTROL

When President Gorbachev invited Solidarity trade union leader Tadeusz Mazowiecki to become Poland's prime minister last August, the general openly acknowledged that he had lost the confidence of his countrymen. Indeed, since that time, the dear Mazowiecki appears to have been attempting to soften his image, both at home and abroad, as an eastern and humanist individual. Partly to that end, Mazowiecki recently granted an extensive interview to France's *Le Figaro* magazine, in which he portrayed himself as a caring individual and a dedicated family man. In *Le Figaro's* November cover features a photograph of Mazowiecki warmly embracing his only daughter, Monika, who appears in a loose-fitting sweater with her hair tied in a bun. But Monika clearly felt that *Le Figaro's* article did not do justice to her image. As a result, the 20-year-old hired a friend, Krystel Kozarowski, to take photographs of her—wearing outfits that included a see-through blouse, and posing on a beach—plus her revealing beauty is this week's edition of another French



Mazowiecki's very sexy girl in a revealing layout

magazine, *Paris Match*. Commented one Mazowiecki aide, who requested anonymity: "Monika is a very sexy girl. You can't blame her like that when your father is the president." Clearly, a desire for celebrity still runs in the Mazowiecki family.

Return fire from the premier

Douglas Getty acknowledges that taking criticism in part of political life. Still, the Alberta premier says that Calgary Herald business columnist Horst Heise defamed him when he wrote as Oct. 5 column an provocative column concerning ethnic—(nationalism) in the province's oil industry. As a result, Getty is now suing Heise, the Calgary Herald, and Southern Inc.—the newspaper's parent—because the Herald—for \$1.2 million plus legal costs. In a statement of claim that his lawyers filed in the Court of Queen's Bench at Edmonton, Getty alleges that the article damaged his credit, character and reputation as a citizen, as premier and as a member of the Legislature. He will, the premier expects, then claim that "The column is a serious act of sedition." The Herald replied on Oct. 25 with an apology and retraction of its state-



Getty alleges damage to his reputation

ments about Getty's motivation and integrity. And newspaper officials said privately last week that they are unlikely to file a statement of defence with the court. Instead, they said they would prefer to reach a settlement with Getty. Commentary can be costly.

WEIGHED AND FOUND WANTING

A cartoon plot and for Weight Watchers International Inc. shows a costly warning paid out in a 100-lb sack of potatoes—to illustrate the weight that she has lost. But the potato sack is emblazoned with the initials P.E.E.—and angry Prince Edward Island farmers say that the ad implies that their famed potatoes cause obesity. In Toronto, a Weight Watchers spokesman said that organization officials have been surprised by the reaction. Added the spokesman: "It was not our intention to denigrate Prince Edward Island or its potatoes."



Maloney, Small's courtship appearance and a meeting in Moscow

AN APPOINTMENT WITH JUSTICE

He had been scheduled to meet this week's First Ministers' conference in Ottawa, but Doug Small, Global TV's Ottawa bureau chief, says to forget that meeting in order to fulfil a more pressing assignment in a local courtroom. There, the former journalist faces up to six months in prison and a possible fine of \$1,000 if he is found guilty of possessing stolen property under \$1,000—a charge that RCMP officers laid against him last May 29. One month

earlier, Small had obtained—and broadcast—the contents of a 20-page pamphlet outlining Prime Minister Michael Wilson's budget, a leak that came one day before Wilson was to table the budget in Parliament. Despite that court case, Small said that he hoped to be back to work by Nov. 15—to cover Ivan Maloney's midday visit to the Soviet Union. Small said: "I look forward to going to a country where glasnost is not just a hollow phrase." Over to you, Prime Minister



Cartoon central: a poorly marked site

Ottawa keeps a secret

The Canadian Centre for Censorship opened with a splash in Ottawa last May 22. Indeed, its entry in 1988 mirrors daily good news. Displays from the centre's collection of 20,000 political cartoons shortly after that gala opening. Censor officials spent most of the current advertising budget to promote and sell the magazine, and therefore has decided since. Now, each weekday as few as 30 minutes view a collection of antique and modern newspaper and magazine cartoons. Treasury Board officials reduced Ottawa's latest autumn media \$1-million yearly budget, but there are few signs pointing the way to the centre, which is set well back from a street to the east of Parliament Hill in a redbrick building that was originally designed as a clothing store. Currently, the centre is staging an 80-picture exhibition related to the 1987 Beverly Caricatures of Political Animals. But there is only a single security guard on duty to answer questions about drawings that include a depiction of former Quebec premier René Lévesque as a snake-breasting dragon. And taking charge of art acquisition and research is James Burton. "The centre has not had the impact it might have had," said Burton and that the strange atmosphere has taught them a lesson for next year's advertising the product.

Memories of a missile crisis

Former Soviet ambassador Anatoliy Dobrynin is preparing to return to Washington on Nov. 17—where he is set to become the first Soviet diplomat to receive Georgetown University's prestige index award for distinction in the conduct of diplomacy. But that selection has sparked arguments on local cocktail circuits. The reason is that Dobrynin who officially informed then-President John F. Kennedy that there were no Soviet missiles in Cuba in September, 1962—one month before the U.S. discovery of such launch sites almost precipitated a nuclear holocaust.

MONSTERS IN THE CLASSROOM

Impressions, a series of elementary-school texts published by Toronto-based Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Canada Ltd., has generated a heated controversy in the Los Angeles area, where the publisher's U.S. affiliate acts as the book's distributor. There, school officials are reviewing future use of the books after several parents complained that they contained lurid scenes and references to the wilderness that, despite assurances from psychologist James Goldsmith that such images do not harm normal children, caused children to read a related series—only to have a misapplied result in several schools' reading texts that still contained the controversial material. So, conspiracy can sometimes be more scary than the bogymen.

CAPTURING THE MOMENT

In his recent autobiography, *I Am Now (I Dreamed) Again*, Malcolm Peabody presents a timely catalogue of his extensive collection—



Peabody captures his own place

including a fleet of 50 boats, a 100-piece orchestra and the open pages of former U.S. president Abraham Lincoln's

\$4,400 to add one more item to that list: the original drawing of an 1876 by 18th-century illustration from the November issue of New York City's gossip *Six* magazine. Peabody, a Canadian artist, artist, and a book at Bolinas Grove, an exclusive resort in northern California. Peabody's collection includes, among other things, the 19th-century artist, who plans to add the picture to his collection of vintage U.S. cartoons. Some artists are personal watermarks.

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* The words of Lundy (1997) are relevant: "We're not there yet."

ANOTHER VIEW



Tories who act like Conservatives

BY CHARLES GORDON

[illegible]

As for back in Sir John A. Macdonald, which member backseat gets a Tory government was up to its neck in the free market—a place where Tories say the government's back should never be. Later Tories were not all that Toryish either—at least not in the dictionary definition of a Tory as “an advocate of conservative principles, one opposed to reform or radicalism.” R. B. Bennett's attack on the Great Depression resembled nothing so much as that of American New Deal Democrats, who were far from being Tories.

But there had been a time when a whole lot of good. Still, the Tories were not going to revert to being real, Tory Tories. In 1942, the Conservative party decided to rename itself the Progressive Conservative party, reflecting a sense that traditional Tories, on the issue of opposition to reform or capitalism, weren't going to play electorally. Certainly John Diefenbaker, who governed from 1957 to 1963, was an sturdy friend of Bay Street, although he did have a much closer relationship with the oil and gas sectors and little to do with the auto, steel, and textile sectors.

Charles Givens is a columnist with *The Ottawa Citizen*.

When you give a prime minister two majorities in a row, he begins to think that you want him to do what he said he would do

would be to force the Chief's decision

Protestations, the word that enters so many Tory hearts here that nowadays, was not even a word when Delebarber was in power. If it had been, he might have thought a bit about applying the concept to the CRC, with the CRC had rigorous disavowments. But the CRC flourished during that period, and red passenger service, under both the C&N and the CRC, was a lot better than it is now. Also, the mail was still delivered on Saturdays, although it had been some three or four days before, after the delivery

This is not to say that Canada had become a radical haven. We did not look for Tory paladins, and most of them came from the Liberals, reflecting a Canadian political paradox: the fact that Canadians will accept very economic policies as long as they come from people who do not call themselves Tories. Pierre Trudeau, in his 18 years in office, got away with extremely conservative economic policies, because people thought he was a radical, or at least a nonconformist.

However, Truker knew—or at least the people around him did—that typhoid did not play at the polls, so the Liberals became exponents of the drop of a veil, or in the event of a minority government, which was viewed as

no time to save money. In one such period, Trunker went so far as to establish what was to become one of the favorite targets of Tory Tories, the government-owned energy corporation Petro-Canada.

It was not the agency that Joe Clark promised, in a burst of hyperbole, to provide when he campaigned for, and won, the 1979 election. Only too late, after trying to keep his promise, after wading through a decidedly tory budget, after being defeated in the House of Commons and turned out of office by the voters, did he realize that he had not been elected to be a Tory but to be a Neo Liberal. Entry 30 years or so, the Canadian voters would punish the Liberals for arrogance and other sin, by throwing them out and putting the Neo Liberals in. Before the dawn of the Liberal bled. The Neo Liberals, however, Canada's other major party, except the most of its members, who thought of themselves as Conservatives, did not forget it.

The voters know it, however, and that is why as many of them are amazed at what the Ministry Conservatives are doing now. Maloney was elected in 1964 as a Not Liberal and seemed, for his first term, to struggle that. Some of his supporters, solvent colleagues and caucus members nurtured hopefully about providing one thing or another, cutting back on hunting to this and that, but we dismissed that as a mere demonstration that the Tory party was a democratic outfit, with room in it for all shades of opinion, as neither how kooky. Everybody knew that the Prime Minister had better mean than in actually, do anything like that.

However, Consensus who are against Tony Torpman made a fundamental mistake when they re-elected Mulroney's government last year. It's true the voters were distracted by other things—such as the debate over free trade. And it's true that there was some confusion, at least early in the campaign, over whether Mulroney was more of a Tory than John Turner. But still, the fact is that when you give a prime minister two mandates in a row, he begins to think that you want him to do what he wants to do most of all.

So here we are, and there goes Patrizio-Casati and Van Riel. These guys are Pino Cerato and maybe the CIC and Comita Paid too. And here comes the Taxes, Now, for the first time in a long memory, they are behaving like Tories and we are seeing what happens. In the Right we have been considered unbecomingly to advocate new government programs to help people. Voters seem to have accepted the miserring. They characterization of that as "throwing money at problems." In power, we have learned, they Tories cut back, that throwing money away from problems. That does not do much good for the less fortunate either, although it is true that some people, somehow, are becoming very wealthy.

If there is any consolation, it is that Canadians have suddenly awakened to the fact that the Tories are Tories. What will they do about it? For the moment, we are still clinking with our feelings of shock. After that, anything can happen. Maybe the Liberals will become liberal and the New Democrats will become new.

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have equal access to abortion. Currently, abortion clinics operate mainly in Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg and Vancouver. Women elsewhere who want an abortion must either find a local hospital where a doctor is willing to perform the procedure or travel to those cities. But in Nova Scotia, Margaret Atkin is challenging a provincial government ban on abortion outside accredited hospitals. Last week, government lawyers in Halifax were trying to shut down a clinic where she intended to perform 13 abortions. Margaret was in court when the federal government tabled its legislation. She later predicted that the proposed federal law, as well as Nova Scotia's, would be thrown out on the grounds that it violates the Charter of Rights and Freedoms. In his own case, the Nova Scotia court ordered judgment on the province's attempt to shut her law hidden clinic.

Lewis, who personally supports a woman's right to choose to have an abortion, acknowledged that the new law would not make abortion equally available everywhere in the country. But he insisted that the federal government had no right to impose one set of standards on the entire country. "This legislation will give the provinces no guidance with respect to facilities and access," said the minister from Ottawa, Can. "But that's a big country, and people in St. John's have different views than people in downtown Toronto or rural Saskatchewan. I do not think that I, a central Canadian, should legislate on this."

For the moment, Lewis' personal views will be to ensure a sufficient number of sites to support the bill in a year that, for most, will be free from party discipline. His prospects are by no means assured. Mulroney has entrusted his 38-member cabinet to vote in favour of the legislation, but at least nine members suggested last week that he may defy that order. Declared an openly evasive Transport Minister Basil Boudreau, who opposes abortion. "The substance of the law does not correspond with my personal convictions, and it's up to me to decide how I am going to vote. I wish what my conscience says I have to do." Meanwhile, other Tory men, as well as those in the opposition, are free to vote as they choose on the bill. And among the opposition Liberals, who as both sides of the issue support Lewis' proposal, both status-of-women critic Mary Clancy, who supports abortion as is now, and critic for the abortion project John Nantais, who opposes it, closed ranks to denounce the Tory megaphone.

For Lewis said that he is concerned there is no better solution to the abortion dilemma. "This is not Doug Lewis's bill and it is not Doug Mulroney's bill," the minister added. "It is somewhere in the middle, which is where it should be." To the end, the strongest argument Lewis has going for him is that unless his pass this bill, the next attempt at a compromise at the divisive issue may be even less satisfactory.

BASIL LEWIS with RALPH QUINN in Toronto; LISA VAN DUSEN in Ottawa and GLEN ALLAN in Halifax

Sex, law and ethics

An inquiry into the technologies of life

Disturbing the consensus of human abortion is not a task most Canadians would likely associate with the federal government. But it is a case that is certain to command the attention of the country's newest news institutions. Such recent advances in the technology of reproduction as in vitro fertilized (test-tube) fertilization have sparked conventional legal and ethical principles. In response, Ottawa last month appointed a commission, headed by Dr. Patricia Bird of British Columbia, to examine the social, legal,



McTear (right) Lewis have met and kept up with science

economic and health questions raised by new reproductive technologies. One of those questions, who owns patents devised for research or to open business? And one of Boudreau's few concessions, Mulroney's Minister Joe Clark. "We will be looking at questions that we all feel uneasy about, but that legislators can't make decisions about without the facts." But both McTear and Bird expressed concern but were that the involved national debate over abortion could overshadow the task facing the commission.

In fact, the commission's mandate directs it mostly to examine the implications of fertility treatments, genetic manipulations, tissue transplantation and ageing as such. "It is those expected to make recommendations to the federal government for guidelines on reproductive technology. But the panel will clearly find it difficult to avoid the question of abortion altogether. And the president on the

commission of McTear—who strongly favors abortion as an option—agreed to consider the prospect that its inquiries will become an additional focus for the charged abortion debate.

Indeed, McTear's appointment drew criticism from a number of fronts. On Parliament Hill, supporters for both the Liberals and the New Democrats attacked the selection of a senior cabinet minister's spouse for a role in the expected two-year life of the commission. And in Toronto, her appointment drew a sharp

criticism from the anti-abortion Campaign Life Coalition—which in last year's federal election campaign vowed to defeat McTear in her bid to win an Ontario seat and for the Conservatives because of her stand. But Margaret Paul, a spokesman for the group, "I question her appointment to this position because I don't believe she can be objective about these issues."

But McTear's viewpoint will be tested on the panel. Another of the commission's seven members is Suzanne Stoddart, a former anti-abortion director of the office of Catholic Family Life in Toronto. For her part, McTear predicted that the commission's deliberations on the abortion issue will enhance their work.

She added, "We all bring our own personal baggage to this job. I'm not worried about that. We just cannot let it become a platform for any one interest group."

Meanwhile, chairman Bird expressed the hope that last week's introduction of draft legislation on abortion would divert much of the controversy away from her panel. But Bird, "The debate will now have a very active focus elsewhere than our commission." Still, Bird conceded that many of the ethical questions raised by new reproductive technologies stem from the dilemma over when life begins—a dilemma that is also at the heart of the abortion debate. Bird said, "It comes down to how we define a human life and how we value a human life." Bird without the attention of those committed to one side or the other of the abortion debate, the search for that definition is not a task that is a daunting task.

LISA VAN DUSEN in Ottawa

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Questions of ethics

The opposition attacks a Tory senator

The controversy flared in detail from just unanimously that have out House Maloney's Conservative government had done anything—some of whom were later reinstated—since 1985. But once again, it sparked a cacophony of furor, accusations and angry debates. For four days last week, opposition MPs hounded the government over published allegations that Conservative Senator Michel Coggier had broken the law by, among other things, receiving money from a federal Crown corporation. During several heated sessions in the House of Commons, opposition MPs demanded that the government order public investigations into the business activities of Coggier, a close personal friend of Prime Minister Brian Mulroney since both men were university students. But the Tories refused, insisting they insisted that the Senate should look into the allegations as an approach that the frustrated opposition described as stone-walling. At one point, Liberal MP Pierre Milieu, dismissed from his Commons seat, "Then men should be in and."

Milieu's outburst underscored the ugly tone of the debate and clearly swayed Coggier and the Tories. The embattled senator had already denied the allegations, and the next day Coggier formally requested that the Senate convene a special committee to examine the allegations. "They are plowing me and I want to remove the allegations from the House where partnership regime regime," Coggier told Mulroney's last week. "The Senate will be far from which will take a level-headed look at this." Coggier's request sent Liberal and Conservative Senate leaders scrambling to determine how such a committee of inquiry should be conducted. But even if the focus of the debate switches to the floor of the upper house, the furor over Coggier's activities is unlikely to fade away. Last week, the RCMP began examining the allegations to determine if enough evidence exists to launch its own investigation into whether Coggier has broken the law. And Mulroney has learned that Coggier—so the advice of his

lawyers—is likely to withdraw his request from hearing before the Senate if the RCMP decides to proceed with an investigation.

The allegations against Coggier were based on reports in the daily *Montreal Gazette*, which had been investigating the senator's activities for a year. On Oct. 31, the newspaper reported that, between 1986 and 1988, Coggier wrote covering letters for legal bills totalling \$74,350



Coggier allegations he billed the Federal Business Development Bank

to the Federal Business Development Bank (FDB), a Montreal-based Crown agency that lends money to small and medium-sized businesses. Section 54 of the Parliament of Canada Act prohibits senators from being "in party to or concerned in any contract in which the public money of Canada is to be paid." The services were sent after Mulroney appointed Coggier to the Senate in May, 1986, while Coggier was still employed as an advisor to the Montreal law firm Lapointe Rosenstien—the company that received the FDB cheques. Late last week, however, FDB president Guy Lavigne issued a statement declaring that a

review of the federal agency's files had turned up no record of work by Coggier.

As well, *The Gazette* alleged that, in 1987, Coggier obtained Lavigne for a \$100,000 loan to the University of Sherbrooke, where the senator is on the board of governors. The university then used the money, the paper said, to pay for the production of a four-study course in business management, which was distributed exclusively by Plax-Canusa Ltd., a company in which Coggier had a minority holding at the time. Coggier denied that he lobbied the bank for the loan.

Finally, *The Gazette* reported that Coggier had been paid \$2,500 by Hydro-Québec Development Inc. on June 14, 1986, one day after the Montreal-based engineering firm received \$1 million approval for a \$340,000 federal contract.

For his part, Coggier claimed that the \$2,500 was for other services he cannot call for the time. And although he acknowledged that he attended a luncheon meeting between federal officials and two backbench Montreal-area Tory MPs, Coggier denied that he lobbied federal bureaucrats to persuade them to award the contract to the Montreal firm.

In the Commons, the opposition parties—excluding member scandals that brought down several Tory cabinets, among them former national defence minister Robert Corbin and former industry minister Stephen Harper—were quick to wear upon the allegations. Said Liberal MP Robert Kaplan, a former senator general in the government of Pierre Trudeau: "This is a Marxist-style government where those who are close to the Prime Minister, those who helped him in his political career, his old cronies, find themselves in line to get rich." The Liberals and New Democrats called for Coggier to resign from the Senate and demanded that the government secure the money that the FDB paid him.

For their part, Tory ministers scrambled to limit any political damage from the allegations, insisting initially that any investigation was up to the Senate—traditionally referred to as the Commons as "the other place." Said Solicitor General Pierre Blais: "The matter is before the other place and it should be dealt with internally." But that defensive strategy provoked opposition members, including New Leader Edmund Byrne, who declared later to reporters: "What was astonishing for me was to hear the solicitor general say, in effect, that a senator is above the law of Canada. Mr. Blais was in embroiled

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ment for the whole legal profession."

But the government's strategy in the Commons also resembled some Tory senators. Said one in the controversy unabashed: "Defeating the problem in the Senate is fine, but we have no game plan to deal with it over time. We are making the plays up in the middle." And despite the approval confusion in Tory ranks, the Liberal leadership in the Senate showed no eagerness to embrace itself in the controversy. In fact, Liberal Senate Leader Allan Rockbach publicly registered criticism a Senate inquiry. Disputed Liberal Senator Colin Kenny: "The rules are clear: you do not take government money. But it is not up to us to enforce the rules, we are not judges."

And privately, Liberal senators acknowledged that a Red Chamber confrontation would take some of the political heat off the government in the Commons. For one thing, opposition attacks on defence ministers are ordered by television cameras in the lower house that are absent from the Senate. Other senators worried that an inquiry might eventually be used to sink out wrongdoing by members of their own party as well. Said one Liberal senator: "Once you open an investigation, you never know what trouble you might get your nose into."

In fact, Cogger provoked anger among some Senate colleagues when he led a non-statement to the chamber on the day the allegations were first published. Acknowledging that he had been a consultant to Japanese businessmen, Cogger added, "It is an understanding that several senators act in a similar capacity." Said Liberal Senator Royce Smith, also a lawyer: "If the situation is that other senators are receiving public funds, my response is I do not." But Cogger said Maclean (but he did not mean to imply any wrongdoing by other senators. Said Cogger: "All I meant was that several senators work for law firms. End of similarity.")

But Mulroney appeared determined to deflect criticism from Cogger and shift the spotlight onto the Liberals. When pressed by reporters about his friend's activities, a rabidly angry Mulroney retorted, "Did you say Senator Argue?"—a reference to Liberal Senator Stuart Argue, who under RCMP investigation once allegedly misused state of his senatorial travel-expense privileges. But, for that part, the Liberals quickly drew distinctions between the Argue and Cogger cases. Said Kenny: "The Argue matter is about something which we regulate externally. His alleged misuse of Senate funds."

Mulroney's measured and partisan reaction to the far-right demonstrators both his frustration over the Cogger controversy and his obvious loyalty to one of his most trusted political lieutenants. The two men have been friends



Mulroney: "Mormon-style government," cronies get rich

since their days as law students at Quebec City's Laval University in the early 1960s. Cogger was an adviser to Mulroney's wedding in 1973, the chief organizer of Mulroney's failed 1976 leadership bid and a leader of the 1982 movement that ousted Joe Clark and installed

Argue: "Fidelity" to an RCMP inquiry



AP/WIDE

Mulroney in the Tory leadership a year later.

Some then, Cogger has been accused by several embittered Liberals, most of them triggered by business disputes involving his clients. In 1985, as a lawyer for businessman Robert Wolf, he became involved in a controversy over a lawsuit when Wolf tried to stop money lost on the bankruptcy of Halifax-based East Coast Energy Ltd. That suit brought Cogger into conflict with several senior Tories, including Edmund Muscat, a former chief executive of the company who was also a senior Mulroney aide in the Tory's first mandate.

But Cogger worked diligently to preserve his political balance. Said Tory Senator Nathan Margolis: "Unlike some others, Cogger came into the Senate, rolled up his sleeves and asked what he could do to help." Cogger also quietly began showing up at the party's Quebec organization in 1986, and was connected later that year when Mulroney appointed him national co-chairman of the Conservative election campaign which swept 80 of Quebec's 75 seats.

Still, as mid-campaign, Cogger's name surfaced again, in connection with yet another lawsuit between two founding businessmen. A Japanese investor, Takayuki Tsuru, was trying to recover \$30 million that he had invested in two companies owned by one of Cogger's clients, Quebec industrialist Guy Macphee. But, a judgment in that case cleared Cogger of any complicity.

Still, last week's allegations were clearly the most serious Cogger has faced. And because of the sensitivity of the case, some Tories said that they would prefer to see the investigation conducted by the RCMP rather than a Senate committee, whose public hearings might give rise to politically damaging headlines. In addition, other Tories worried privately that only a police investigation would get the matter to rest. Said one senior Tory close to Cogger: "People view the Senator as a well-organized club and doubts will remain even if he is exonerated. But there is a finality to things when the RCMP closes the books on a case."

Indeed, some Tories plainly fear that a Senate hearing will remove the Mulroney from the Commons, only to return to the "outer place," provoking a break display of partisan wrangling among Liberal and Tory senators. "Mulroney will want us to save face, and that is going to mean raising some arms," said one Tory senator. For his part, Cogger confided to a friend that the latest round of scandal will mean "being stuck to political pyre for a while." Cogger has been there before: that time, the controversies that helped bring him back before set facing his most trying test.

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Police under fire

A Toronto shooting revives racial tension



Cook in hospital: the third black person shot by police in 25 months

Tensions flared among the mostly black residents who filled a controversy swirling around in north Toronto last week. About 150 people had gathered to meet those outraged over the Oct. 27 gunshot wounding of Stephen Cook, a 23-year-old black male mother, by a Metropolitan Toronto police officer. It was the third time in 25 months that a white

Metropolitan policeman had shot a black person. In the earlier cases, two men died and criminal charges were laid against the three officers involved. This time, even as the Ontario Provincial Police (OPP) began an investigation, some members of the city's black community charged that race was a factor in the violence. Declared Dudley Laine, a member of Toronto's Black Action Defence Committee: "We will not condone slaughter in our communities." And the violence in the morning had erupted with just cheers and applause when another spokesman, Edward Clarke, added: "This has to stop. We have to start looking into it."

The black leaders' demands complicated what, as in the earlier shootings, the Cook case was being investigated by another police force.



Roach (right) with Cook's sister, Angela (centre) complains that 'cops should not be investigating cops'

signature team made up of police and civilians to handle shootings by police.

But behind the high feelings is a long-standing contention that police treat blacks and other visible minorities differently than they treat the general public—often with tragic consequences. It is a perception that has plagued several Canadian police forces. Last week, black leaders in Montreal charged that city's police force with recent memorably violent acts: the assassination of Allan Gossart, an officer who was suspended in 1988 after he shot and killed a 19-year-old black youth fleeing custody in the Marston and Alberts, areas where charges of police racism have provoked controversy and two continuing public inquiries.

The Montreal enquiry into the treatment of aboriginal Canadians at the hands of the justice system was the focus of particular attention last week, as a provincial court in Winnipeg held its eighth day of testimony. It was the case of a key police witness (page 32). In Toronto, the city's new police chief, William McCormick, who moved onto the job on Oct. 1, took the unusual step of visiting Cook's family to express his concern personally over her shooting. Said McCormick: "We can't continue this because of 'us' and

they. If we do, we'll have anarchy."

The latest incident began on the late afternoon of Oct. 27 when Cook accepted a ride with two male strangers in a grey Oldsmobile. Minutes later, Cook, 24, a minor violation of the Motor Vehicle Act, ordered the car over to the curb at the northwest part of the city. A computer check of the car's license plates showed that the car had been reported stolen.

There are conflicting accounts of what happened next. By Cook's account to her family, the two men had fled by the time Dorcas reached the car. She said that Dorcas leaped through the driver's window with his assault revolver drawn and that she went off while still strapped in a seat belt on the passenger's side. According to OPP investigators, however, Dorcas's gun discharged during an "altercation" with one of the men in the car. What is clear, however, is that a 23-calibre bullet struck Cook under his left arm and exited from his lower right side. By late last week, Cook—who had been charged by OPP investigators of any suspicion in the car theft—who was still in the hospital and listed in stable condition.

While hospital officials refused to give any details, Clayton Kelly, another lawyer hired by the family and doctors fear that Cook may be permanently paralyzed and unable to walk again. Meanwhile, the police were still looking for the two males who had fired the shots.

Within hours of the shooting, McCormack called in black leaders and berated them on his father's response. The gesture was his only tepid praise. Beach, for one, called the chief

denial as expected to be set for Denney's trial later this month.

Meanwhile, a preliminary hearing is continuing into charges against constables Anthony McLaughlin, 25, and Dennis Longene, 28, after the shooting death of Michael Wade Lewis, 17, on Dec. 8, 1988. Lewis was shot in the back of the head as he sat behind the wheel of a stolen car. McLaughlin is charged with manslaughter and aggravated assault, while

police practices and provincial regulations. Among them being quotes to increase the number of minority officers on Ontario's 524 police forces, and new regulations instructing police not to shoot at suspects unless someone's life was in danger.

None of these recommendations has been implemented, however—a fact that clearly enables black leaders. Said Lewis, "Here you are dealing with the lives of citizens, and yet you have a report calling for immediate action and you sit on it."

For his part, Ontario's current solicitor general, Steven Eby, told McLaughlin that he was giving "serious" consideration to the task force's proposal for a joint police-civilian unit to investigate shootings by police, but he would only say that he will take action on the report "very soon."

Visible minorities are plainly not about to let the matter rest. Beach and other Toronto activists are planned to go to Montreal late this week to take part in a demonstration on May 11 against racist attitudes among that city's police and to protest Ontario's constitution. And in

Windsor, hearings were scheduled to reopen this week at the inquiry into Aboriginal police. It would clearly take more than whitewashed recommendations and personal rants from a police chief to soothe many minority-group members if their equal standing at the hands of the nation's law officers.

BRIAN BUCHANAN with DEBORA O'BRIEN in Montreal



Denney: 'Maybe God has a place in heaven for cops'

"cheerful" but accused him of playing public relations about the more substantial black demands. The black community, he added, would be more impressed if the chief expressed support for addressing such police strategies to investigation by an independent panel of community representatives.

In response, the Toronto chief said that he would support a joint police-civilian inquiry, but only if the civilians involved had legal experience. Said McCormack, "It's ludicrous to suggest that you could get together a bunch of civilians and say to them, 'Go out and investigate this.' Where would they start?" He added that under the present law, any shooting by a Toronto police officer must be investigated either by his own force or by another police force, such as the OPP.

Adding to the tension was the memory of several earlier police shootings. On Aug. 8, 1983, a policeman shot and killed Lester (Lem) Adkins, 24, a black man who had been partially paralyzed four months earlier after being shot by another policeman. Following a five-month investigation, Const. David William Denney, 22, was charged with manslaughter. A

Longene is charged with two counts of aggravated assault.

Criticism of police handling of those shootings prompted Ontario's then-Solicitor General Joe Smith to appoint a task force to study relations between police and visible minorities. Its report, released on April 13, acknowledged that there was evidence that members of minority groups had received unfair treatment, but an attempt to change that situation, the task force members recommended 57 changes to

their service. "This, Denney pointed his 28-calibre service revolver at his head and, with a single shot, killed himself.

Last week, Keatinge read Denney's handwritten suicide note, also before a Toronto *Windsor* courtroom. Denney's last thoughts revealed a hard-driven professional who could not forgive himself for what he believed were lapses in the Harper investigation. Denney, a senior investigating officer in that case, cited three key omissions: the failure to try to take fingerprints from the revolver that killed Harper, the failure to find Harper's smudged glasses, and the failure to record some evidence with photographs. But he also wrote that it was "unbelievable" that anyone could think that the shooting was racially motivated. And, near the end of his note, Denney summed up his frustrations: "Maybe God has a place in heaven for cops. Nobody else understands."

Other testimony at last week's report into Denney's death revealed that the father of three teenage children had suffered from emotional stress for many years. Dr. Anthony Valentini, Denney's family physician, said

(1987, and that he had prescribed sedatives to Denney, who had experienced periodic anxiety attacks for nearly two years. But Valentini and his lawyer referred Denney to a psychiatrist, while the latter would have looked at the my position, find Valentine. "I'll be shocked my so-called weakness, he would not be able to get my position," Keatinge added that his former patrol partner had drunk heavily prior to his suicide. Said Keatinge, "He took all the breakdowns, he called it, personally."

The inquest noted that work without reaching any conclusion about the circumstances surrounding Denney's death—though any case in a finding expected to be released this week. Meanwhile, the police inquiry was also scheduled to produce findings this week stating that the plan of public attention would, at least for a while, remain tightly focused on the police force that Denney left behind.

BRIAN BUCHANAN with MALISSA BUCHANAN in Windsor

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PHILIPS

A FINAL ACT OF DESPAIR

The letter was a tragic reflection of an anguished mind. It is a note written on Sept. 29 to the last friend and colleague, Sheriff Rex Keatinge. Winnipeg police Insp. Kenneth Denney, 42, took responsibility for mistakes made during an investigation into the March 1988, missing death of native son J. J. (John Joseph) Harper during a scuffle between Harper and police Const. Robert Cross. That death prompted the Manitoba government to order a sweeping inquiry into racism in the province's justice system. On Sept. 23, Denney was scheduled to testify before the inquiry. But, hours before he was to appear, Denney passed a note expressing his despair at how both the inquiry and the media had treated Cross and other officers. Wrote Denney, "They will never be satisfied until they have their pound of flesh, so I will be



Reform members vote on a resolution in Edmonton "yes" to multiculturalism.

From Alberta with ire

Populist protest fuels Reform ambitions

The mood of victory was in the air. After two recent electoral successes at the federal level in Alberta, 1,600 members of the fledgling Reform Party of Canada gathered at the Hilton Hotel in the province's capital on the weekend of Oct. 28 and 29 to celebrate. It was only the second annual convention the party since its birth in 1987. But many delegates talked optimistically about the possibility of a significant electoral breakthrough soon. And that is in prospect that clearly motivates many members of the ruling federal Conservative party, which has dominated the West for decades. Much of the platform of the populist Reform Party, which is separatist at the federal level, is a direct attack on the federal Conservative government. And some critics detected an uneasy edge of intolerance in the Reform's opposition to multiculturalism and the Meech Lake accord that Reform Leader Preston Manning has nothing to apologize for. Declared Manning last week. "The conventional wisdom is not to let people express their opinions for fear that they might outgrow a political party. Our policy is different."

Believe it, the Reform Party has not shed any from blunt statements of its pro-western, anti-Ottawa philosophy. On the Quebec issue, the party's recognition of the "distinct soci-

ety," for example, Manning is disappointing. "Before all Canadians make a clear commitment to Canada as our nation," he told delegates in Edmonton, "let Quebec and the rest of Canada should explore whether there exists a better but more separate relationship." The party's confrontational style has attracted strongly increasing voter support, especially in Alberta. In its last-ever electoral outing, the party fielded 72 candidates versus the West in last November's federal election. It did not win any seats, but it attracted considerable support in some areas, particularly in Alberta, where it cut candidates in all of the province's 35 ridings and won 15 per cent of the popular vote. Just five months later, voters as a federal by-election in Alberta's traditionally Tory Beaver River riding elected schoolteacher Deborah Grey as the first Reform Party member of Parliament. Then, last month, the Reform Party's candidate in Alberta's Senate nomination election, retired general Stanley Waters, was easily

outrigging five opponents.

As a result, many western Tories, particularly in Alberta, now openly acknowledge that Manning's party has eroded their support. One recent evening backbencher David Kilgour of Edmonton, for one. "Every note for the Reform Party is one less vote for the rest," added Kilgour. "Some days I am deeply discouraged about it." Other federal Tories have resorted to public attacks on the party. In early October, chief government whip and Calgary MP Jeanne Biron attacked the Reformers as "separatists and liars."

In fact, much of the party's grassroots appeal appears to be in its outspoken criticism of federal policies. The party opposes Canada's multicultural policy, which encourages ethnic groups to maintain their distinct traditions. It is against federal bilingualism and the Meech Lake accord—specifically the additional powers it appears to grant to Quebec. It is harshly critical of Ottawa's proposed nine-per-cent Goods and Services Tax. And it is campaigning for fundamental parliamentary reforms by changing the upper house into an elected body with equal representation from every province—the so-called Triple E Senate.

In pursuit of those goals, the party has made it clear from more followers for Reform to take advantage of its regional popularity and move into provincial politics. Indeed, Manning, an Edmontonian, is now the leader of the Reform Alberta Social Credit premiership Ernest Manning, but he noted that the party's goal must be to win a better deal for the West within the federal arena. "Some major things that need to be fixed can only be fixed in Ottawa," said Manning. "I would prefer to be leader of a bloc of 24 seats holding the balance of power in Ottawa than to be premier of Alberta."

The next test of Reform's popularity may come in British Columbia. The party intends to contest a by-election in opposing Liberal Leader John Turner's Vancouver riding of Quebec, if one is called. Turner has not set a date for his retirement, although he is expected to step down before the Liberals' June 1990 leadership convention in Calgary. But the Reform Party is already preparing for the campaign. Said Grey: "It's a little like we are taking our chips, that's right."

But some observers ques-

tion whether the party will be able to make much of a meal of Quebec. Its candidate drew only two per cent of the 54,854 votes cast in last November's federal election, which Turner won with 44 per cent of the vote. And Liberal Riding Association president John Karmy noted that the Reformers' "staid against multiculturalism is unlikely to be popular in the ethnically mixed riding of Saint John's." He himself had a major influx of white Anglo-Saxons with 18th century views. So I really can't see them going anywhere in Quebec."

At the same time, the Reform movement has been slow to take root in Saskatchewan and Manitoba. The party contested only four of Saskatchewan's 14 seats in the last election and drew less than three per cent of the popular vote in those ridings. In Manitoba, it received only 3.7 per cent of the popular vote in 12 of the province's 14 ridings that it contested. But in some ridings, it had a strong showing—and in Lager-Magnum its candidate placed third. As well, party officials said that Manitoba membership has doubled in the past year. In 1,890 Saint-Mandula-based party director Lloyd Keldham. "It's not long going at this rate, we will be a party that will have to be reckoned with."

In Ottawa, meanwhile, some western Tories argue that the Reform Party's success reflects well-drawn dissatisfactions with the Conservative government. One prominent cabinet minister the Deputy Prime Minister Donald Manors and Minister of Finance J. Clark say is discontent. Declared Kilgour's Kilgour: "As of now, there is not much doubt that Reform candidates would capture every federal riding in rural Alberta—including Mr. Manors' own seat possibly even Mr. Clark's." For that part, senior Tory strategists were loath to discuss the Reform Party itself. But privately, some of them acknowledged that the Conservatives must develop a strategy to ensure that Reform supporters—many of them disgruntled Tories—remain in the Conservative fold in time for the next federal election.

Clearly, one crucial test will be Manning's response to White's Senate nomination election victory. Said Kilgour: "If Mr. Mulroney does not respect the clearly expressed wishes of Alberta voters, we will have a serious problem on our hands." Last week, Reform MP Grey pressed Manning during Question Period in the House of Commons to support White without further delay. Mulroney, who has maintained throughout the Senate election process that he was not bound by its result, remained noncommittal. "This appointment is the prerogative of the Prime Minister," he later told supporters, adding, "There is no such thing as a free lunch."

But as long as the voters of Alberta Senate seat remained unfilled, it was a powerful reminder of the newly confident Reform Party's ambitions—and its expected challenges to Mulroney government policies.



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THE FIGHT FOR NICARAGUA

Despite numerous violations, the shaky ceasefire between Nicaragua's contra rebels and its Sandinista government had held for 19 months. The contra were due to be disbanded next month as part of its overall peace plan, and as Washington legislators on both sides of the controversy over U.S. sponsorship of the rebels had reason to view the ceasefire as a victory for them. As well, the war-weary Nicaraguans were clearly hoping that the primary objective—rather than armed conflict—would determine the future of their country. But in recent weeks, the contra accused their infiltration of southern Nicaragua from bases in southern Honduras and stepped up their assaults against military and civilian targets. And just weeks, the Sandinistas struck back manfully. At full-scale war broke out all over again, with government tanks, artillery and helicopter gunships gunning the rebels in east northern and central provinces, Nicaragua President Daniel Ortega said. "This, it's a big offensive—but a big offensive for peace," said Sandinista battlefield commander Maj. Daniel Poma declared. "We will hunt them, fight them and annihilate them."

Still, the Marxist government in Managua paid a heavy political and diplomatic price for its decision. Contra Rican President Oscar Arias, winner of the 1987 Nobel Peace Prize for mediating the Central American peace plan, issued a chorus of international criticism in Washington both houses of Congress passed resolutions condemning the termination of the ceasefire, the Senate unanimously, and the House of Representatives by 279 votes to 29. And President George Bush warned of a possible renewal of U.S. military assistance to the contra, who currently receive only non-lethal aid from Washington. "It is not clear how far Ortega stands to take his military and arms-drive attempts," Bush said last week. "As

THE SANDINISTAS BREAK THE CEASE-FIRE AND PROVOKE A CHORUS OF INTERNATIONAL CRITICISM

conceivably, we must and we will keep our options open."

In the midst of the upset over the renewed Sandinista offensives, a private organization normally critical of U.S. policy in Central America issued a report praising the Nicaraguan government of human rights abuses. The New York City-based American Watch group issued the *Report on the Situation in Nicaragua*. It said that the Sandinistas had 74 civilian sympathizers and the disappearance of 14 others between 1987 and early 1989.



Ortega's attacking with 'all the force necessary'

More recently, however, the Sandinistas have acted to limit the pattern of aid, said American Watch. And, the group added, the U.S. state department's view that the Sandinistas were holding between 5,000 and 7,000



Sandinista army on patrol for rebels; the growing influence of the military

political prisoners was "patently false."

Exactly why Ortega and his erstwhile National Directorate decided to end their carefully managed ceasefire has not been clearly explained. The contra, who had never formally declared a truce of their own, publicly praised the Sandinista by conducting sporadic operations against civilian and military targets. But many observers note that those operations appeared to be at a tactical level. They calculated that the Sandinista would consider the military advantages of receiving full-scale warfare to be outweighed by the diplomatic and political drawbacks.

The first rebellion that Managua would see last week's month-long ceasefire came as a surprise by Ortega that ended the Dec. 27 to 28 long-range summit meeting in San José, Costa Rica. So negative was the response that for some days it seemed that Ortega might backtrack. Ending the ceasefire, critics argued, would put the entire Central American peace process, minimizing in size February's ceasefire, at grave risk. But last Wednesday after a reportedly stormy meeting of his National Directorate, Ortega made the decision final. Claiming that the contra had used the ceasefire as a screen behind which to carry out their attacks—killing 44 people in the previous 10 days—Ortega said that the 132,000-strong Sandinista armed forces would now use "all the force necessary" to strike at the rebels.

Western diplomats in Managua said that the decision to remove all-rod warfare was a sign of the growing influence of the military. Aid sources close to the Sandinista National Liberation Front confirmed that, in closed sessions, Ortega had come under strong pressure from military commanders and his lieutenants. Furthermore, the defense minister, to make good his threat to call off the ceasefire. But Ortega was clearly concerned about public relations implications.

In numerous statements, and in a signed article in *The New York Times* last Thursday, he insisted that the decision would go ahead as scheduled, claiming that the Nicaraguans would give the Sandinistas "a landslide victory." Still, he appeared to hold out as a last resort to Bush. He claimed that the President "may mean well" and added that Bush could demonstrate his good intentions by suspending the \$57 million program of non-lethal aid—for food, clothing and medical supplies—the contra and supporting their prompt demobilization, as called for under the Arias peace plan.

Inside observers said that there was little likelihood of Bush doing either. But the Sandinista actions had clearly plunged him into a policy dilemma. If he failed to take strong action, such as renewing military assistance to

the contra, which Congress had ended in February 1988, he would be open to accusations of weakness and indecision. But if he did move decisively, he might provide a truce battle with Congress and provide the Sandinistas with an excuse to cancel the elections.

It was during the month-long talks registration campaign, a preparation for these elections, that the contra stepped up their activities in northern and central Nicaragua. Accounts of the number and severity of such incidents vary. Witness for Peace, a U.S.-based church group critical of administration policy, claimed that it would have documented 51 attacks against civilians during the registration period. The contra said that the contra killed, wounded or kidnapped 49 people during October. And the similarly named Canadian Committee for Peace and Democracy in Nicaragua likewise identified contra attacks—and U.S. financial support for the Nicaraguans-political opposition—as major obstacles to free and fair elections.

The Canadian group was also highly critical of Prime Minister Brian Mulroney's failure to take the U.S. administration to task during the October hearings. He noted, where Mulroney assumed that Canada was joining the Organization of American States (OAS). Still

NIXON IN CHINA

On a private visit to Beijing, former U.S. president Richard Nixon boldly told his Chinese hosts that many Americans believe that the June 4 military crackdown in Tiananmen Square was "necessary and unavoidable." In turn, leader Deng Xiaoping told Nixon—whose 1972 visit to China ended two decades of hostility between Beijing and Washington—that the United States had been too deeply involved in the pro-democratic demonstrations last summer. It was up to Washington, Deng added, to take the initiative in repairing Sino-U.S. relations.

BRITAIN'S CLOSE CALL

British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher narrowly survived a no-confidence motion in parliament that could have toppled her. 51-month-old government. Opposition leaders, who had accused critics of providing over corruption, mismanagement and a breakdown in law and order, led 14 votes short of defeating the Motion would only require prime minister.

COLOMBIAN KILLINGS

Colombia's drug war escalated with the assassination of a veteran congressman in the capital of Bogotá and a female judge in Medellín. In response, thousands of judges and court employees across the country went on strike to protest the lack of government protection. The murders were widely interpreted as retaliation for the Oct. 26 extradition to the United States of drug kingpin José Ardila.

TROUBLE IN NAMIBIA

South African Prime Minister P. W. Botha warned that scheduled Nov. 7 to 11 elections in Namibia "cannot be held" if the South African People's Organisation (SAP) and the South African People's Organisation (SAP) were to win. Botha said that the elections would be held only if the SAP and the South African People's Organisation (SAP) were to win. Botha said that the elections would be held only if the SAP and the South African People's Organisation (SAP) were to win.

PLACE TAKES IN JERUSALEM

A Israeli tank on a road near the site of the Temple Mount in Jerusalem was hit by a Palestinian rocket. The tank was hit by a rocket fired from a Palestinian militant group. The tank was hit by a rocket fired from a Palestinian militant group. The tank was hit by a rocket fired from a Palestinian militant group.

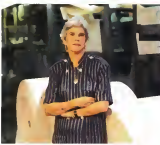
corruptive spokesman. Mirer Brevintine: "Going into the [election] the Costa Rica summit, Canada offered to play the role of peacemaker. But when a concrete situation arose to take the initiative, we did not do so."

Even U.S. officials agreed that there was heavy cause for skepticism of northern Nicaragua during October. State department deputy spokesman Richard Boucher said last Thursday that, in addition to the estimated 3,500 contras already inside the country, another 2,000 had crossed over from Honduras. But he insisted that the contras were only armed with light weapons and had infiltrated only at small groups—not to fight, but to encourage their supporters to register for the vote.

Some independent observers said that the contras' operations were not nearly as successful. Claiming that 750 Nicaraguans had died in contra attacks in the past 18 months, Laurence Rime, director of the Washington-based Council on Hemispheric Affairs, told *Moscow's* "The outbreak has recently had no reality. Maybe the contras will want to control the world that they still must and that the United States doesn't actually control them. Or perhaps they are sending a message that, if the Sandinistas are elected, [the contras] will not just disappear, but will continue to fight."

During the registration campaign, the contras openly urged people to vote for the United

National Opposition (UNO), a 14-party coalition which is largely funded by the United States. Administration officials have suggested that the Sandinistas want an excuse to cancel the elections because they fear a UNO victory.



Chamorro receiving "gringo money" was a risk worth taking

Estimates vary on the extent of U.S. financial aid to UNO. Congress has voted \$20.5 million towards the electoral process, of which about \$1.3 million would go to UNO and the rest to an independent electoral commission to defray overall election costs. But intelligence sources have repeatedly said that the Central Intelligence Agency is covertly sending another \$5.9 million to the opposition. Still, the UNO

attacks on civilians as a pretext for ending the contras. This comment demonstrated the latitude allowed in the media in Marxist Nicaragua—and the depths to which the election campaign is likely to sink.

JOHN DEEMAN with JOSEPH GANNON in Managua and WILLIAM LOWMYER in Washington

others have insisted that it was in the West's interest to help Gorbatchev achieve genuine reform. In the end, Washington observers said that single political power decisions—Bash did not want to be remembered as the man who brought the chaos to end the Cold War.

The Russian official said that his first Soviet secretary planning talks with Gorbatchev since July. But that extreme secrecy left the Pentagon scrambling last week for a suitable ship for the Russian general. And the special choice of Malta in the summit area dictates particularly tight security measures. Libya, which lies just 200 miles to the south, has engaged in daylight wars with U.S. warplanes over the area. But, for all the logistical headaches, the announcement of the summit has already begun the hopes for improved U.S.-Soviet relations.

ANDREW BLSKI with ANTHONY WILSON-SMITH in Moscow and WILLIAM LOWMYER in Washington

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THE SEABORNE SUMMIT MEETING

As tensions between Washington and Moscow subsided last week, U.S. and Soviet officials revealed their strengths. But the preparations were not as a naval clash over Nicaragua, where the Soviet-supported Sandinistas announced the suspension of a ceasefire with U.S.-backed contra rebels. Instead, they went for a December ship-based summit between presidents George Bush and Mikhail Gorbatchev in the Mediterranean Sea off the coast of Malta. In Washington and Moscow, simultaneous announcements stressed that the seabase meeting would be relaxed and unorthodox, leaving substantive issues for a full-scale summit next year. "This is to get to know each other," said Soviet Foreign Minister Robert Shchekochihin in Moscow. And Bush told reporters in Washington that the "bilateral" sessions with Gorbatchev—dis-

missing between U.S. and Soviet vessels—were a chance for the two leaders to "get our feet up" and exchange views on a number of subjects, including the state of their respective economies and the dramatic changes sweeping Eastern Europe.

In fact, Eastern Europe appears to be the driving force behind the July 2 summit. After Gorbatchev, the talks provide an opportunity to press Bush for reassurance that Washington will not try to exploit growing democratization among Warsaw Pact nations for strategic advantage. For Bush, they are a chance to gauge Gorbatchev's sincerity in allowing his Communist allies to pursue their own political and economic paths. Bush, who visited Poland and Hungary last summer, said that he had called for the informal talks with the Soviet leader—conducting his oft-stated preference for formal summit meetings—because of "consultation with our allies" and because not to "miss something." The move followed months of mixed signals from Washington. Some administration officials have leaned to a traditionally hard, anti-Communist line, while

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HUNGARY

Astonishing reforms

Pozsgay talks about Hungary's transformation

When Hungarian Minister of State Imre Pozsgay placed a wreath at a memorial in Toronto's Budapest Park last week to commemorate Hungarian freedom fighters killed in the 1956 uprising, he was welcomed by Hungarian-Americans waving his photograph. For other Hungarians, many of whom fled their homeland after Soviet tanks crushed the revolt, it was an unprecedented show of support for a longtime Communist. But Pozsgay, 55, has been a leading reformer and is the Hungarian Socialist Party's candidate in presidential elections tentatively scheduled for January, 1990. In Canada, Pozsgay held meetings with business leaders and politicians (page S3). Nielsen's Associate Editor Mary Hovick interviewed Pozsgay in Toronto in his native tongue. Excerpt.

Nielsen's Hungary has been gradually introducing market-style reforms for more than two decades. But recently, both economic and political liberalization have proceeded with as-



Pozsgay, reformer no longer depend on the Soviet Union

twisting speed. Why is Hungary changing so rapidly?

Pozsgay: For every, many years, the contradictions in the system have grown, and during this time, those forces that could bring about change in the country's fate also developed. In May, 1988, we finally succeeded in replacing the old party leadership and then, 3½ years later, we replaced the party itself [when the Communist party was dissolved on Oct. 7 and a new Hungarian Socialist Party formed]. Since then, the events have progressed rapidly. But this was a natural development, a normal period of maturity, and, hopefully, it will be a peaceful transformation.

Nielsen's: Was it also important that the Soviet Union, under President Mikhail Gorbachev, was undergoing reform?

Pozsgay: Certainly, it was important that major changes occurred there as well. With Gorbachev's election in 1985, a background was created for Hungary—it was enough of a wind to fill our sails and allow us to move forward. Without that, it would have been difficult to make such a start. At the same time, developments in

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WORLD

Hungary today no longer depends on what happens in the Soviet Union. No hope that jingoistic [nationalist] will continue there, also, and then, in this respect as well, we can maintain our co-operation with the Soviet Union. But we do not let our own fate to the developments there.

Maclean's: Do the 20 Soviet Communist party spokesmen Miklós Székely and that Moscow would not object if Hungary chose to leave the Warsaw Pact. Is that a possibility?

Pongrácz: According to the past, we could always withdraw. Possibly, we always had that right. But now, it is a reality. That action. Still, I am not certain that Hungary's role should be to initiate this change. For us, it would be better to have a united Europe that, together, solves all the problems of both the Warsaw Pact and NATO, and 'neutrality' will lose its significance. Then Hungary would operate as a sovereign state within a united Europe.

Maclean's: Do you do not think that in the next one or two years Hungary will withdraw from the Warsaw Pact?

Pongrácz: This cannot be predicted. It is not out of the question. But, instead, I believe that we will have a situation where both sides reduce the level of troops. Between them, the two sides would eliminate the need for two military alliances and eventually declare their dissolution.

Maclean's: Hungary will have free, multi-party parliamentary elections next year for the

first time since 1947? Will the Socialists win a majority?

Pongrácz: That I cannot predict. We are trying to win a majority. There is no such political party neither that it does not want to win. But I think that, in the near future, Hungary will have coalition government, a national control institution that can create a strong government. And in this government, the Socialist Party will play an important, decisive role.

Maclean's: In Poland, before Solidarity lost

HUNGARY IS COMMITTED TO COMPLETELY FREE ELECTIONS, WITH ALL THEIR CONSEQUENCES

or Tadeusz Mazowiecki became prime minister and formed a coalition government, Solidarity agreed to let the Communists retain control of the defense and interior ministries. If there is a coalition government in Hungary, would the same condition apply?

Pongrácz: In Hungary, there are no such agreements. And Hungary has accepted, and is committed to, completely free elections, with all their consequences. There is no pre-arranged coalition for

ministerial portfolios in Hungary.

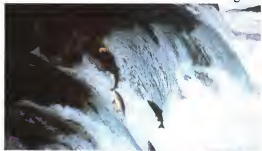
Maclean's: Opposition groups have argued that presidential elections should be held only after general parliamentary elections next year. If they are held earlier, they argue, that would only benefit the Socialist Party. Do you see any new role for the president and they need time to organize. What do you think?

Pongrácz: I think we have solved the presidential elections [first]. And then, within 90 days, we can hold national parliamentary elections. This is important for the sake of stability, so that a huge political vacuum is not created. While the old establishment no longer works and the new one does not yet exist, we need a transitional authority that can maintain — not as a dictatorship, but rather, constitutionally — an equilibrium in society.

Maclean's: Last summer, despite East German objections, Hungary allowed several thousand East German refugees to cross the Hungarian border to the West. How has that affected Hungary's relations with its East German ally?

Pongrácz: I hope East Germany will also embark on a process of reform. The events of last summer, as well as the demonstrations in the fall, are very instructive, and it shows that that country cannot escape renewal either. In that case, East Germany will also be transformed. □

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WORLD



Striking workers watch the latest news on television: historical injustice

THE SOVIET UNION

'Happy' Moldavia

Authorities deny that problems even exist

The second smallest of the 15 Soviet republics, tiny Moldavia sits on the Soviet Union's southwestern border alongside Romania, of which it was once part. It has long been an area of conflict among its neighbors and so never made it as well-known as the other republics. In late October, *Maclean's* Moscow Bureau Chief Anthony Whalen-Smith visited the area. His report:

In the town of Tudora and Vera Berica and their four children, the family has not eaten together or slept at the same time in the past 4½ years. That is not because the Bericas, who live in the capital city of Kishinev in the Soviet republic of Moldavia, do not believe in togetherness. Rather, says Vera Berica, a small woman in her early 30s, "there is no room to do things together." Although both parents work full time and earn salaries that are middle class by Soviet standards, their fifth-story apartment on Tsimoshenko One Street is crowded. Kishinev's enormous 172 square feet—about the size of an average Canadian living room—and has no kitchen, toilet or running water. The parents and chil-

dren, who range in age from 1 to 11, eat in shifts: three common cooking and toilet facilities with nine other families on their floor and take turns sleeping in three makeshift cots. And, added Vera Berica, they are unlikely to find a new home soon. "The place is terrible," she said sadly. "we must leave this town."

In Moldavia, a tiny, picturesque republic of 4.2 million people, housing is only one of the serious problems that residents endure and that government officials deny even exist. Gennadiy Kishinevsky, the deputy chief of Moldavia's state planning committee, admitted recently that housing "is quite comfortable and plentiful for Moldavian people." At the same time, critics over the republic's deteriorating ecology led to the creation two weeks ago of one of the Soviet Union's first Green movement groups. As well, border languages have split ethnic Moldavians, who make up 64 per cent of the population, and other Russians, into warring camps—a trend that has been seen in Soviet republics at recent months. Last August, strikes and demonstrations erupted in

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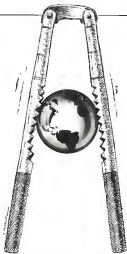
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WORLD

stress with large ethnic Russian populations, closing businesses and leading to violent clashes in several East cities, the daily newspaper *Izvestia* warned that such tensions "are breeding fairly friendly friendships."

But in a republic that Peter Tataruk, first secretary of the Moldovan foreign ministry, insists is "an exceptionally happy and blessed place," local officials have shown little enthusiasm for the return ideas of President Mihail Gorbachev. In fact, discredited former Soviet leaders Leonid Brezhnev and Konstantin Chernenko once held prominent positions in Moldova, and Romania's rule, now described in Moscow as "the era of stagnation," is remembered fondly in Bucharest. "We should not be too quick to criticize the Brezhnev people," said Ivan Gutsu, the Moldovan Communist party's ideology chief. "They did much good work in the 1960s and '70s." Local officials clearly have no patience with people pressing for reform measures within the Communist party. Andrii Gahov, "Anyone who does not agree with the party should leave it."

Despite such assertions, many ethnic Moldovan parliament members have aggressively supported petitions for change. In late August, the Moldovan parliament passed legislation declaring that the Moldovan dialect, which is nearly identical to Romanian—and is the only Romance language spoken in the largely Slavic Soviet Union—will become the republic's sole official language. Beginning on Jan. 1, 1990, the republic will replace the Latin alphabet, which the Cyrillic alphabet replaced after a decree by then-leader Josef Stalin in 1940. Over a period of seven years, a series of steps will gradually enhance the presence of Moldovan over Russian in government offices and the workplace.

But that measure, aimed at solidifying Moldovan concerns over the survival of their language, has succeeded only in infuriating people from all language groups. At the last minute, following a telephone call from Gorbachev to Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev, the leader of the local Communist party, the legislature was changed to say that Russian would be the "language of inter-ethnic communication." Moldovan language activists claimed that, in fact, the change will mean that the republic's ethnic Russians, who total 160,000, will refuse to leave Moldova. That probability has emboldened the grassroots Popular Front group, which was formed earlier this year and which has been able to draw hundreds of thousands of people to the pseudo-republican demonstrations it organizes. Sergei Baran, a member of the group's executive, told *Moldova* in "Romania and anyone else are welcome here—if they agree to speak our language."

For their part, ethnic Russians were plainly angered by the prospect of their language losing its official status. As parliament was debating the legislation in August, strikes and protests erupted in areas with large ethnic Russian populations. Over a four-day period, Soviet authorities estimated that as many as 200,000 people took part in strikes that closed more than 100 enterprises. In several cities,

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ties were occasionally violent confrontations between members of the Popular Front and a pro-Roman group called *Industria*, or *Inter-indust*, which helped organize the strikes.

Many Moldovans say that their push for increased language rights amounts to correcting a historical injustice. In 1940, Moscow seized Bessarabia, which constitutes the largest area of present-day Moldova, from Romania, as a result of the Nazi-Soviet nonaggression pact. Stalin passed legislation which decreed that the language would be known as "Moldavian" rather than Romanian, replaced Latin script with Cyrillic and began mass deporta-

tions of ethnic Moldovians to Siberia. Although Romania reconquered Bessarabia in 1941, the Soviets grabbed it again in 1944. Many ethnic Romanians and neighboring Ukrainians were encouraged to move to the area. Now, Moldova has the highest population density in the country, with an average of 325 people living on a square mile.

Partly as a result, Moldova's long-overlooked food and wine production has begun a sharp decline in recent years. Agriculture has traditionally been the largest enterprise in the republic, which, along with neighboring Ukraine, is often called "the country's bread-

basket." Said Kuchynsky of the state planning committee: "We often say that if you raise something, we can grow it." But that claim is as laughable as it is ironic: the republic's own figures show that from 1966 to 1987 agricultural yields dropped by 6.2 per cent. Years of overirrigating the fields with pesticides, herbicides and other chemicals have created soil dried up, and killed birds and insects that are a key part of the natural cycle.

Nestores expects say that about 500,000 acres of once-fertile land can now no longer be used. And, say Popular Front members, improper care of the land has led to the destabilization of the water supply. Most villages in the republic lack sewage systems, and major rivers are routinely used both for dumping sewage and as a source of drinking water. "We are no longer on the edge of a crisis," said Vladimir Neamtu, a Popular Front activist in Kishinev. "We are in the midst of a catastrophe."

But in the face of such complaints, local Communist leaders appear determined to maintain the status quo—even if they have to invent it. Last month, the Moldavian foreign ministry organized a tour for several Western journalists to the *Belobeli* collective farm, close to the Romanian border. Officials showed reporters a grocery store stocked with an impressive variety of items unavailable in most of the country, and a large and well-equipped hospital. But many of the goods in the store, which the officials said to be used regularly, were dusty, and, from the dusty-smelling entrance, the establishment appeared to have been unused for several months. The hospital, meanwhile, had no patients. Local residents, other than designated officials, would not answer reporters' questions, and reporters were forbidden to travel independently.

Ironically, many Moldavian reformers say that their government has relatively little to fear from them. With Romanian leader Nicolae Ceausescu holding a reputation regime next door, few Moldovans support the notion of returning the republic to Romania. Unlike such areas as the short Baltic republics of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, where many people want complete independence from the Soviet Union, Moldovans seem fairly content with their status. "Independence is an interesting idea," said the Popular Front's Neamtu. "But we would be a very, very small piece on our own."

Still, that feeling does not lessen the sense of worry that is evident each night as a distant rumble part on Kishinev's Leninist Prospekt. There, several hundred Popular Front supporters gather after dark to listen to speeches decrying the government's approach to ecological and language questions. Often, group members hold banners that read "No Spoken A Case!" meaning "We are in our own house!" As one supporter, 29-year-old Corina Bivici, watched the evening's proceedings excitedly, she said, "The government talks as if he proud to be Moldavian, because everything is wonderful." As she shook her head sadly, she added, "Maybe some day, we can make all they say come true." □

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WORLD

EAST GERMANY

A purge of hard-liners

Despite changes, the refugees kept going

The truth is that, since 1949, have made East Germany one of Europe's most dramatic Communist states continued to loosen with bewildering rapidity last week. Egon Krenz, who succeeded hard-liner Erich Honecker as party leader last month, travelled to Moscow next, after meeting with President Mikhail Gorbachev on Wednesday. Now, it is said that he was in favour of Gorbachev's reforms. The next day, Krenz went to Warsaw, where he discussed reforms with Tadeusz Mazowiecki, the non-Communist Polish prime minister once reviled by Honecker. On Krenz's return to East Berlin, the government began a wholesale purge of hard-line party officials. Among them Honecker's wife, Margot, 65, who had been education minister.

In the provinces as well, party officials fell out by the way. In Leipzig, East Germany's second-largest city, Mayor Bernd Seidel resigned on Friday, saying that he had lost the confidence of his fellow citizens. He clearly had few days earlier, 380,000 of them had demonstrated for democratic reform in one of the largest street protests since the state was founded.

Krenz said that five members of the Communist party's 18-man ruling Politburo would quit this week. But despite the purge of hard-liners, and Krenz's promised or suspected reforms, including the relaxation of travel restrictions and the easing of media controls, East Germans continued to vote with their feet. Taking advantage of the end of the travel ban on Nov. 1, thousands crossed the border into Czechoslovakia to apply for entry to West Germany at the Bonn government's embassy in Prague. Within two days, 5,000 East Germans had crowded the embassy and its grounds to the station point. And still the refugees kept coming, bringing the number of East Germans to leave this year to more than 170,000. That was the highest total since the Berlin Wall was put up to stop the exodus in 1961.

With hard-line rule cracking in East Germany, the remaining anti-reform holdouts were Czechoslovakia, Romania and Bulgaria. And there the windings were visible. Last week in Sofia, the Bulgarian capital, 4,800 protesters shouted "democracy" and "glasnost." Perhaps even there it was only a matter of time.

JOHN REEMAN and correspondents' reports

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BUSINESS

THE ACQUISITOR

Pierre Peladeau already has a license to print money in Canada—but he says that he wants much more than that. Last year, the colorful 44-year-old chairman of the Montreal-based entertainment printing and publishing empire Quebecor Inc. acquired a license to print book notes for the government of Canada and several other countries as part of his \$181-million purchase of 33 printing plants from HCL Inc., the Montreal-based telecommunications conglomerate. Just last week, Peladeau signed along with his drive to expand his empire after further when he acquired control of 15 U.S. printing plants from Sanjivani British media house Robert Maxwell for \$575 million. The deal will almost double Quebecor's annual revenue to \$2.6 billion, making it just third place behind Maclean Hunter Ltd., the publisher of Maclean's, to make it the second-largest Canadian-owned media conglomerate after Kenneth Thomson's giant Thomson Corp. And last week, a confident Peladeau said, "There's no reason to stop now."

A CONFIDENT PIERRE PELADEAU BOASTS THAT HIS MEDIA-BUYING SPREE IS NOT OVER YET

Clearly, Peladeau's voracious appetite for acquisitions has not been satisfied. But as the deals get bigger, Peladeau has had to rely more and more on his close personal contacts. Last week, the Montreal-based entrepreneur acknowledged that he could not have completed his biggest purchase to date without \$243 million provided by his two partners in the massive buyout—Maxwell himself and the

Quebecor presses: a drive to expand

Quebec government's increasingly aggressive pension fund manager, the Caisse de dépôt et placement du Québec. At the same time, the deal greatly extends Maxwell's small existing stake in the Canadian media by giving him a 20-per-cent share of a new Quebecor subsidiary that will hold all of his Canadian and U.S. printing plants.

Prior to last week's deal, Quebecor already owned 44 printing plants in the United States and Canada, and printed everything from *The Winnipeg Sun* to *Le Saint-Laurent Echo*. The company's other major holdings are a food-products company, Goodson Inc., Canada's largest newspaper and magazine distribution company, Monocor Inc., and more than 60 magazines and newspapers of its own, including *Le Journal de Montréal* and *The Sherbrooke Record*. In addition, last year's acquisition of the top plants gave Quebecor the lucrative contracts to print many of Canada's telephone directories.

By purchasing Maxwell's U.S. plants, Quebecor is acquiring long-term contracts to print certain sections of the successful mass-circulation weeklies *Time* and *Sports Illustrated*, as well as weekend magazines for several U.S. newspapers. And Maxwell will gain a 20-per-cent stake in the new venture by receiving \$1.16 billion of the \$273 million cash he will receive for his plants. Meanwhile, the Caisse will lay a claim for \$123 million which it can convert into a 22.5 per cent ownership stake in the new company.

With the addition of the new plants, Peladeau's son, Pierre-Denis, Quebecor's vice-president of operations, said that Quebecor now forms part of a "first" that begins from a vision because it has diversified its printing operations. He also reported industry analysts' suggestions that the deal is part of a strategy to shift operations to the United States as tariffs protecting the Canadian printing industry are removed over a five-year period under the Free Trade Agreement. He argued that Quebecor's Canadian plants are so specialized that they are not at risk. Still, one of Peladeau's business rivals, Montreal-based publisher Rodolphe Osmond, cautioned that, in general, Canadian printers are hampered by higher costs than their U.S. counterparts. Said Osmond: "One of the things the Canadian printing industry has to watch out for is that its cost structure is much higher than that in the U.S. and the weight ratio is particular."

Despite the risks, the deal is at the very least, a symbolic triumph for the ambitious Peladeau, a supporter of the separatist cause during the 1990 Quebec referendum who later chaired the Montreal Canada Day committee in 1987. Once shunned by the Montreal business establishment because of his former controversial lawbreaking lifestyle and violent partner, Peladeau now has secured his position in the front ranks of Canadian media houses after four decades in printing and publishing. A graduate of McGill University law school, Peladeau began his career in 1963 when his mother, a widowed schoolteacher, lost him \$1,500 to

start a community newspaper. In 1964, he posted his earnings from several community newspapers and launched *Le Journal de Montréal*. He filed his now-famous book reports of crime, sports and celebrity gossip—but, possibly, no editorial bias papers have followed the same sensational formula ever since, even though Peladeau's own parents' taste is evident in the more subtle words of 1980s-century French author Roland de Réville.

Peladeau's business ties with the equally hard-driving Maxwell, 66, began in 1987, when they joined forces and purchased a 55-per-cent stake in Donohoe, then, last year, Maxwell took a 26-per-cent position in Peladeau's new English-language 144-page Montreal *Daily News*. And in a speech in Quebec City last February, the Quebec-born magnate reiterated his desire to invest in every area of the Canadian economy to diversify his industry.

For most of this year, however, the usually acquisitive Maxwell has been selling assets, rather than acquiring them, in order to reduce the debt generated largely by his \$3-billion acquisition last year of the giant New York City-based book publisher Macmillan Inc. Peladeau said that he would not have gone ahead without the \$128 million he selected from the Caisse. For the Caisse, the deal is the best example of an aggressive investment strategy that has transformed it into one of the nation's most powerful financial institutions, with assets almost three times larger than the Alberta Heritage Savings Trust Fund. In fact, there are now five major deals involving Quebecor-based companies in which the Caisse does not participate, and Peladeau will undoubtedly consider it again as a backer for his next large acquisitions. But last week Peladeau declined to speculate as to his next move, although he playfully suggested one of the results he has pursued. Said Peladeau: "Maxwell Hunter has been down good for a while now." Clearly his major priority at the moment remains spending money rather than printing it.



Peladeau: 'no reason to stop'



Maxwell: a need to reduce debt

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JUDITH DALL

Business Notes

FORD BUYS JAGUAR

The board of directors of Jaguar PLC recommended that its shareholders accept a \$2.8-billion takeover offer from Ford Motor Co., the world's second-largest carmaker. Ford, which already owns 33.2 per cent of Jaguar, is believed to be offering the British government, said that it would secure redemptive, limiting any outside stake in Jaguar to 15 per cent.

BLAIR OUSTED FROM ENFIELD

As a shareholder's meeting last week, Michael Blair, founder of Enfield Corp. Ltd., failed to win re-election to the company's board of directors, ending an eight-year reign that began earlier this year over who would run the Toronto-based investment bank. Hees International Group Inc., the merchant bank owned by Prince and Robert Hees, which controls about 46 per cent of Enfield through its subsidiary, Canadian Express Ltd., elected 12 directors. Later in the week, Blair announced that he had discovered suspicious irregularities in the company's previous plans at one of Enfield's subsidiaries.

END OF AN ERA

Jaguar's Marston's Estate Co. offered to pay \$992 million for 81 per cent of the common stock of Rockwell Group Inc., which owns the Rockwell Center. The 18-building office complex in Montreal is located in a house in Radio City Plaza and houses such big-name tenants as General Electric Co. and Time Warner Communications Inc. Later in the week, a consortium led by Japanese real estate magnate Takeuchi Mori bought a four-story office complex in Toronto for \$354 million.

CLOUDS ON CANADA'S FUTURE

In its annual review of the economy, the Economist Council of Canada said that the upcoming cost of servicing the federal \$28.6-billion deficit, which could reach 30 per cent of all government spending, will cripple Canada's future. The council suggested a two-year freeze on law enforcement, government spending including transfer payments to the provinces and reducing of family allowances.

SULPHUR EMISSIONS REDUCED

New Brunswick government officials say that the Irving Paper and Paper Mill in Saint John, N.B., has made a major improvement in the reduction of sulphur emissions. New Brunswick's annual sulphur emissions have been reduced by 65 per cent. The plant had been given an Oct. 31 deadline to meet provincial pollution control standards or it would be closed.

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TO RUSSIA WITH CASH

**TOP CANADIAN
BUSINESS PEOPLE
WANT TO LEND A
HAND—AND MAKE
PROFITS IN RETURN**

The eight high-level visitors from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics did not waste a moment. During a recent 10-day tour of Toronto and Edmonton, the delegation of Communist officials from Leningrad met with architects, planners and engineers and toured Toronto's waterfront in a large powerboat. Later, joined by their Canadian advisors, the visitors consumed large amounts of Russian caviar and vodka at a lavish party in the downtown seatrade of Toronto real estate developer Edmen Cogan. And Mironov has learned that it has all paid off. Together with the Soviets, Cogan and a group of high-profile Canadian businessmen are working towards an agreement to mount a spectacular billion-dollar venture: the renovation and rebuilding of bustling Leningrad, founded as St. Petersburg by Peter the Great, in 1703 and a strategic Baltic port city that also was home to Peter Tchaikovsky, Sergei Rachmaninoff and the Russian Revolution.

The construction of a possible Canada-Leningrad development project is one of several signs that the political thaw in the Soviet Union could lead to complex financial, social and cultural links between Canada and the U.S.S.R. There already are several large Canadian construction projects proposed in the U.S.S.R., including Toronto's billion-dollar Richview family's plan, announced last week, to build a \$250-million, 60-story office tower in downtown Moscow. Symbolic of Canada's burgeoning economic links to the past Comrade state, it will be the tallest building in the U.S.S.R., soaring 24 floors

above the Moscow State University, one of the seven distinctive wedding-cake landmarks around Moscow that were built by Josef Stalin's architects. But no Canadian project now under way, or proposed to in the same league as the possible \$1-billion development, which would create a modern waterfront complex on 200 acres near the core of the city that served a three-year siege during the Second World War when 650,000 died of starvation and German shells killed more than 15,000. Beyond the bonanzas of specific projects, the Canadians say that they want to bring the ways of capitalism to the attention that spawned the revolution in 1917. At the forefront of the bid, which will go ahead if Soviet loan guarantees are in place, is a colorful Canadian entrepreneur, Edmen Cogan, and an American with historic ties to Canada and the Soviet Union, Cyrus Ebasco Jr. (page 48).

Business Canada, the Canada-Leningrad proposal shows that, despite the U.S.S.R.'s deep economic problems, economic links with Canada are accelerating as Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev's doctrine of perestroika leads to fundamental restructuring of the economy. That same trend is also evident in bilateral chink-making in progress between Canadian bankers and corporations in Hungary (page 53) and other Eastern European countries. In fact, joint ventures between Canadian business interests and Soviet organizations, only possible since a 1987 change in Soviet law, now number 23. And last month, Prime Minister Brian Mulroney, who visited Moscow in 1985 to attend the funeral of Konstantin Chernenko, will lead a high-powered trade and diplomatic delegation to Moscow to explore other major economic opportunities. Among the business leaders accompanying the Prime Minister will be Albert Reichman, who will sign an accord that

will create the Canada U.S.S.R. Business Council, formally linking Canadian and Soviet businesses in co-operative developments (page 42).

McDonald's Restaurants of Canada Ltd. president George Cohen, whose firm plans to open a giant burger outlet in Moscow this January, will also join the Prime Minister in Moscow. Stat Cohen: "It's a good sign that the Prime Minister is going. It's a signal to Canadian businesses wanting to enter the market and to let the Russians know we are serious." And Dmitry Resnikow, a senior official with Moscow's State Foreign Economic Commission, said that projects such as the ones proposed are critically important in the U.S.S.R.'s redevelopment.

The Soviet vision of a glowing new city by the Gulf of Finland caught the imagination of Cogan's Toronto group when Cleveland-based Ebasco joined along the idea last spring. The preliminary joint venture is outlining the \$1-billion urban-renewal project as between the Leningrad City Soviet and Cyrus Ebasco World Trade Ltd., controlled by American banker Cyrus Ebasco Jr., one of the Canadian-born steel magnates and philanthropist. If the project receives the official backing of higher authorities in the form of loan guarantees, it will be followed by a formal joint-venture agreement which would enable the Western partners to earn profits and the Soviet partners to take

advantage of Western know-how and Western-style production.

The Canadian experts are drawn from the fields of finance, real estate, politics, movie and concert production, law and urban planning and include such well-known names as former Toronto mayor David COSGROVE, Brascan Ltd. chief executive officer Trevor Elyon, former Canadian ambassador Ken Taylor and Bank of Montreal chairman Norman Jewson. Ebasco has said that the project could generate returns of between 30 and 35 per cent, but Cogan emphasized that the project is also an important technical and cultural exchange. Cogan, whose father left the Soviet Union in 1939, said: "A lot of us were immigrants, and we saw a window that might be there forever or might be there for a while. If we do not go in there and support them with our know-how, that window might close on us, and a great opportunity would have been missed to create freedom in a part of the world for people who are, as we say it, screaming for it."

Beauty: The procedure-making redevelopment will turn a prime waterfront section of central Leningrad into a megalopolis, otherwise Soviet city. The preliminary plans would transform 200 acres on the waterfront on the north side of Leningrad, bordering the Gulf of Finland, into a new playground. It would also

enhance the historic beauty of Leningrad, epitomized by its famous Hermitage Museum, by renovating a group of old buildings in the downtown core.

Profit: The project would be only the first phase of a much larger multi-billion-dollar undertaking. The Canadian partners hope to ultimately develop a 35,000-acre site just west of Leningrad proper. In that larger deal, the Canadian entrepreneurs would participate in the renovation of a modern city to include investment funds and technology into the Soviet Union. That would involve construction of a new international airport, a container ship harbor, as well as manufacturing plants, shopping and housing. New apartment buildings designed to hold 70,000 people are already being built behind the 300-acre site. Not fundamental to any Leningrad development would be the establishment of a free trade area within which Western businesses could operate at a profit and import as well as export goods and services without restriction.

But for sure, the Canadian partners in this venture have agreed to build and operate.

● A huge, covered shopping mall (above the site of Toronto's Eaton Centre) with a daily capacity of 30,000 shoppers and with recreational attractions such as an artificial beach



AMBITIOUS SOVIET PLANS TO RELY ON INTERNATIONAL CAPITALISM

with wine-making vineyards and an Olympic-style diving club alongside miles of Western-style shops.

- 40 hotels with a total of 4,000 rooms, health clubs and indoor swimming pools.

- a giant tennis park with a daily capacity of 75,000 visitors.

- a major cultural center, with art galleries, opera, TV studios and authors' workshops. It will include an annex of the Hermitage Museum where its best-known masterpieces, many now in storage, would be re-housed in a rotating basis.

- a monumental would-be 4,000 visitors per hour through the various sites.

- a reconstructed shoreline, only a ferry ride away from Helsinki and other Scandinavian and North European ports, with a walk-through model of Old Petersburg, a recreation of a typical Russian village, a children's bar and an aquarium marine.

- no agricultural enterprise, located about 300 km from Leningrad, that would help teach Soviet farmers how to increase meat, dairy and vegetable yields.

Capitalist: The Soviet delegation, led by Alexei Bolchakov, first deputy chairman of Leningrad's executive committee, and Alexei Afanasyev, general manager of the city's Central Capital Construction Fund, visited Toronto and Edmonton from Oct. 16 to 25, attending private briefing sessions with the Canadian parties who also attended, first-hand, what they had achieved in their various fields of expertise and how their efforts might be adapted to Leningrad.

Among the sites they studied in Canada were Toronto's St. Lawrence, an island redevelopment area known as Harbourfront, the Eaton Centre, the Royal Ontario Museum, the new Mississauga development, the Ontario Science Centre and Edmonton's West Edmonton Mall.

Previous details of how the Canadian group would finance the project have not been worked out, but the advisors maintain that financing is not expected to be a problem if the city of Leningrad obtained the anticipated approval from the central government of a "foreign passport" for the project's long-term debt—the equivalent of a federal government guarantee of bonds in Canada.

As well, Cyrus Rafan suggests that the project has backing at the very high level of the Soviet Union, including Gorbachev himself and Prime Minister Nikolai Ryshkov. The Canadian

group already maintains full-time representation in Leningrad, and David Taylor, chief commercial officer at the Canadian Embassy in Moscow, said that officials there have followed the project "with interest" and have provided assistance in the Canadian group. Added Taylor: "Although there are already a number of large Canadian projects here, this one certainly is the biggest and is certain to attract outside loans."

The road to the present project was not as



Exchanging rubles in Moscow: doing business in hard currency

easy one. Extra initially self-organized a group of Toronto-based entrepreneurs who put together a much larger Leningrad proposal—worth between \$2 billion and \$5 billion—but the project never got off the ground. If Phase 1 proceeds and the separate economic zone is created, such sides up there would operate on heavily capitalized lines, with convertible currency, no customs duties and free access for tourists, investors and Leningraders alike. And

Beckman, of the State Foreign Economic Commission, confirmed that the U.S.S.R. is drafting plans for generally such special economic zones, which will enable Western companies to operate alongside Soviet and joint-venture enterprises. The Western businessmen, the major problems in dealing with the Soviets are the requirements of profits, because the ruble continues to be, in effect, a nonconvertible currency, and rigid bureaucratic trade documentation. "We want to see these zones to enable our people to do business in hard currency, treating them as pilot projects for a market economy," said Beckman.

The new economic zones, like similar ventures in China, or free ports such as Hong Kong, would

be striking evidence that the Soviet Union is serious about rebuilding its economy, which has been shattered by strikes, wages hikes, slumping productivity and ethnic conflict. And the Soviet desire to bring about change is clearly growing. Stephen McDougall, a former Toronto planning commissioner and an adviser to the Cogan group, said that he was surprised by the intensity of the Soviet visitors, who was intrigued by everything they saw. Said McDougall: "They have a sense of urgency, and they are eager to find solutions."

Still, the hurdles are formidable. The Soviet state statistics committee, Gosstatcom, reported on Oct. 30 that industrial production in the U.S.S.R. had slumped to half its pre-July level and that exports had outstripped imports for the first time since January. If the trend continues for the rest of the year, it will be the first time since 1975 that the Soviet Union has recorded a negative trade balance.

Problems: The Soviet legislature approved the country's 1990 economic plan and budget last month and noted that the budget deficit will be made up by issuing state bonds "for enterprises and organizations," but it did not specify how that would be done. Last year, the Soviet Union admitted for the first time that the government was spending more than it was raising when it passed a 1989 budget officially allowing for a \$72-billion deficit. But officials have since acknowledged that the gap was a run wide, running closer to \$240 billion.

Part of the problem is that the Soviet economy has been

spite used open by private and planned in allowing new freedoms, the U.S.S.R. now has to deal with new conditions, such as the devaluing of the ruble by nearly 500,000 rubles in Siberia and Ukraine last July, costing the nation an estimated \$70 million in lost profits.

The new openness has also begun to create more inequality. As some entrepreneurs, like the co-operative stores and restaurants, begin to show profits, other citizens are beginning to feel resentment. Can McDougall, an economist at Carleton University in Ottawa, says that some market-oriented reforms have begun to show in pressing shortages gone, more successful government action. Said McDougall: "Politically, they have moved so far over the past year that, in my view, they should slow down."

Still, the potential of a large untapped market continues to draw more and more Canadian companies to the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. Toronto's powerful Rodman family, which owns private real estate developer Olympia & York Developments Ltd., is planning to build a \$200-million commercial centre in Moscow. If built, the housing centre, due to open in 1992, will house offices for foreign

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As well, McDonald's Restaurants of Canada Ltd. has received a Jan. 31, 1990, opening date for its huge 900-seat restaurant at the corner of Gorky and Paskovia streets near Moscow's Red Square. McDonald's president George Cohen has been pursuing the project for more than 10 years and will celebrate its inauguration in Moscow with McDonald's.

Pine: Canadian business activity is directly burgeoning in other sectors of the U.S.S.R. Some law now permits joint ventures with Western companies with virtually no restriction on the level of foreign ownership. Since the law was changed in 1987, 23 joint ventures between Canadian and Soviet companies have been formed, and about 50 more are under discussion. They range from pizza outlets to oil-drilling equipment to the breeding of pedigree Arabian colts. But the restrictions are strict. And Douglas Blair, president of cattle-breeding company Alberta Genetics Inc. of Calgary, "I get letters on how potent we have to be. It is as if they have all the time in the world to do it." Despite the daunting obstacles, many Canadians see a huge new world of opportunity opening up in the U.S.S.R. Lou Naumovski, deputy director of U.S.S.R. and Eastern European trade development for National Affairs, predicts that investors will likely

have to wait at least three or four years before beginning to see a return. Many analysts say that the U.S.S.R. has gone too far to turn back the clock on its reforms. "There is an enormous pool of talent there," says Naumovski, adding that the U.S.S.R. has more engineers

than it needs, and is "seriously retrained by Soviet officials," Naumovski said. "We have to give it credits." And Peter Solomon, professor of political science at the University of Toronto, adds: "The Soviet authorities have been making the climate for foreign investors as attractive as possible. Firms are getting fantastic deals."

Byers: The urge to make contact appears to be strong on both sides of the Soviet-Soviet equation. As a goodwill gesture, Canadian Ambassador Jerome will have the Canadian delegation to Moscow bring in a copy of his 1986 movie, *The Russians Are Coming*. The *Business Art Canada* as well as some people appear from his farm just north of Toronto. And David Cranham, former minister of Indian affairs and northern development, who has visited the Soviet Union, says that he hopes to return again in April. "We get along very well with the Soviets. They have a strong sense about life and they like humor with their education. At the same time, they are very serious, hard-working people." Those are qualities both the Canadian and Soviets will need to accomplish the task of rehabilitating the U.S.S.R.'s economic ties with the West.



Richardson (left) and Krasov "are getting fantastic deals."

per capita than any other country. Politics and geography have also played a part in promoting business links between Canada and the U.S.S.R. According to some political observers, Canada is attractive to the Soviets simply because it is not the United States. That means for doing business with Canada a "con-

cerning" is not a factor. Patricia Chisholm and Peter Newman met with Soviet officials in Moscow and London. Chisholm is a Canadian diplomat in Moscow and Newman is a Canadian diplomat in London.

A BLUE-RIBBON TRADE MISSION

For a fledgling organization, the list of 27 founding members made like a roll call of the Canadian business establishment, including such luminaries as George Cohen, president of McDonald's Restaurants of Canada Ltd., and Frank Stenhouse, chairman of auto-parts manufacturer Ives Mag International Inc. Indeed, Toronto billionaire Albert Reichman, the president of the real estate giant Olympia & York Development Ltd., is the Canadian co-chairman of the Canada/U.S.S.R. Business Council. The council is a bilateral business development body launched by Canadian businessmen and their counterparts in Soviet state enterprises—but, just in order to foster trade and investment between the two countries. Now, many of the Canadian members will be part of a 150-member

business contingent that is scheduled to arrive in Moscow for the national meeting of the council on Nov. 22—as event that was timed to coincide with Prime Minister Brian Mulroney's state visit to the Soviet Union.

According to Edward Belobok, a Toronto-based international trade lawyer with Goring, Torrey and Macdonald who is actively recruiting firms of trading goods for council membership, there is room for growth in Canadian-Soviet trade. If roughly 1,000 enterprises that the Soviet authorities have approved since they liberalized joint ventures: here in 1987, only 23 involve Canadian partners. Still, a few council members, including Calgary-based Canadian Forestall Ltd., already have extensive experience in dealing with the Soviets. During the past 20 years, in fact, Forestall has sold more than \$125 million worth of equipment to the Soviet oil-and-gas projects.

Clearly, with 386 million citizens and a demonstrated demand for consumer goods, the Soviet Union is a vast, untapped market filled

with potential profits. And such council members as Reichman, Cohen and Stenhouse say that joint ventures in the U.S.S.R. have a lustrous appeal: attraction: they allow them to participate directly in social change. But making profits is still the bottom line for joint ventures in the Soviet Union, an objective that can test the rigidity of foreign entrepreneurs in a country where the rules are not fully convertible to hard currency.

During their stay in Moscow, international trade specialist Belobok said that council members plan to draw Mulroney's attention to the fact that Soviet law on many aspects of business is rudimentary—or nonexistent, for that matter. They have an obligation to act on these regulations, on sufficient laws on consumer protection. "Being to sleep with such policies could make the Soviet Union seem less foreign—as well as more profitable."

MALCOLM GRAY



Eaton: "Specialism is everything" when it comes to doing business with the Soviets'

FORGING A REALLY BIG DEAL

A TYCOON'S SON MAKES HIS MARK

He has spent 71 years largely overshadowed by the exploits of his father, Eben Taylor, Cyrus Vance Jr., a "quiet" "rascal," being compared with the mischievous, controversial, Cadillac-born tycoon whose name he bears. Small wonder the shy Vance was a millionaire at 27: went broke during the Great Depression, rebuilt a second fortune and died in 1959 at age 61 of the world's most powerful advertisers and most famous businessmen. His son has also had a checkered business career—at one point even being forced into personal bankruptcy over business debts. But, as the joint man on the \$1-billion Leningrad redevelopment project, Vance Jr. is now an elite group of Toronto businessmen, including Eaton, (Edley) Cogen, Eglarson, Davidson and Trevor Elyon, he is on the verge of achieving the biggest deal of his life—one that would have made his legendary father proud.

The Vance name carries immense weight in the Soviet Union. Throughout his lifetime, Cyrus Sr. sought a new home for his private

prize, understanding and trade between the United States and the Communist world. His son proved to be perhaps his closest pupil. During the past 36 years, the younger Vance has used his family connections and expertise to launch more than 200 business deals in Eastern Europe, the Soviet Union and China. And, when officials from the city of Leningrad in the late 1970s called for proposals to put together a giant tourism development for the city's downtown, they eventually turned to the polite, unassuming Cleveland-based financier. As Eaton told Maclean's, "Your reputation is everything when it comes to doing business with the Soviets."

Genesis: With his well-earned glasses, dirt, conservative suits and deferential manner, Vance is not an unlikely figure in a globe-circling super-salesman. But he has always understood the value of the Vance name. It helped him stake his first deal with the Soviets in 1964—trading stolen steel, produced in his home state of Cleveland, for chrome ore. To the surprise of the Soviet Union, Vance was the

United States because of strong anti-Communism sentiment. He set up a company as Western called Vance International, which purchased the steel from the United States and then shipped it to the Soviet Union.

Since then, his development firm's joint undertakings with the Soviet government have included a wide range of activities and products. Usually, his company, now known as Cyrus Eaton World Trade Ltd., acts as a principal, entering into an agreement, with a Communist government, in which he puts together the designers, contractors or suppliers for the job and raises the financing. In payment, Eaton usually takes a percentage of the products, selling them in the West for hard currency.

But the great financier's plans have sometimes backfired. Over the years, Eaton has been entangled in several lawsuits with business partners. And sometimes he has been unable to raise the necessary financing—a fact about which the group of Toronto businessmen who are leading their expertise to the new Leningrad project expressed concern.

Among his most widely publicized problems was a 1979 joint venture to build the 1,000-room Great Wall Hotel in Beijing and a second hotel in Shanghai. Eaton eventually sold his interest in the project, but he was subsequently sued for \$98 million by his Shanghai-born partner, C. T. Sung. But Vance said that he later settled with Sung out of court without having to pay any damages.

Venture: In 1980, in fact, Vance was forced into extraordinary bankruptcy after a U.S. court ruled that he owed \$1.8 million to Richard Dues & Co., a West German bank, for fees for work done on the newly built \$60-million Hilton Hotel in Leningrad, which Eaton developed for Eaton and his work. "My father bounced back from financial troubles, and I am doing the same thing."

Despite his past troubles, Soviet authorities clearly value Eaton's family connections and reputation as a deal maker. In February 1985, Chas Rosen, Eaton's 62-year-old, Hong Kong-born, multilingual chief negotiator, received a mysterious letter asking him to fly to Leningrad to discuss a new project. And a month later, Eaton's firm beat out developers from West Germany and Scandinavia to win the competition for a \$100-million hotel and development for Leningrad. Leningrad city officials praised Rosen and Eaton to celebrate the deal in their Russian lifetime—a well-publicized decision that ran into the early hours of the morning—ending at 2 a.m. But that project has subsequently been stalled down after the same modest, but still, understanding with the Toronto businessmen.

His celebrated father, however, would certainly have relished the scope of the deal. Born in 1883 as the tiny Nova Scotia fishing village of Piquet, 140 km south of Halifax, Cyrus Eaton Sr. was the son of parents who owned a

dorm and a village store. While still at his teens, he left home to study to become a Baptist minister at what was then McMaster College in Toronto. But at 17, he travelled to Cleveland to spend the summer with his uncle, who was the pastor of the city's main Baptist church. It was there that he caught under the wing of Cyrus John D. Rockefeller Sr., then a paragon at his uncle's church.

Legacy: Indeed with Rockefeller's capitalistic gospel, Eaton slowly, and sometimes reluctantly, built a billion-dollar empire in Canada and the United States. It spanned coal, steel,

business—yet also who slipped playing on the foreign stage.

In 1960, Eaton won the Lenin Peace Prize—the Soviet Union's highest honor of its kind—for his relentless efforts to promote better relations with the Communist world. But his views were unpopular in the United States, where critics branded him a "communist-lover" and traitor, and he was nominated in 1968 to testify before the U.S. House Un-American Activities Committee, although the subpoena was never served.

Following in his father's illustrious footsteps

Sevents, I was clearly living his advice."

Debut: Still, the younger Cyrus Vance Sr. believed children should be independent. And when he died in 1959 at the age of 65, he bequeathed about 1/3 of his wealth, estimated to be more than \$1 billion, to philanthropic organizations and universities. Said Cyrus Jr.: "Anybody who thought I inherited a lot of money was wrong. I have been on my own for more than 40 years."

Despite his well-publicized financial troubles, Eaton is hardly destitute. He and his wife,



Cyrus III (Edley), Cyrus Eaton Jr., Cyrus Sr. at the family's Mohawk Bay, N.S., soon linking East and West

son on, lumber and immigration—and even prize cattle, which he raised on farms near Cleveland and in Nova Scotia.

But money was only part of the training Cyrus Eaton gave. A friend and confidant of such diverse personalities as philosopher Herbert Russell, U.S. labor leader John L. Lewis and biologist Julian Huxley, Eaton was also a humanitarian who, in his later years, used his vast wealth and energy to aid the search for world peace.

To illustrate, the farmhouse he established in Piquet, N.S. in 1957 brings together reverend fathers from East and West to study ways of reducing world tensions. As his biographer, Cleveland journalist Marcus Grossman, told Maclean's, "He was, foremost of all, a

man not born easy for Cyrus Jr. He attended the West School, a boarding school in Kent, Conn., and then spent nearly half his years at respected Grinnell University in Hamilton, N.Y., before dropping out to enlist in the U.S. air force when the United States entered the Second World War in 1941. In 1943, he was shot down over the Netherlands and spent nearly two years in a German prisoner-of-war camp before escaping just months ahead of the Allied liberation.

Home: Returning to Cleveland, he joined his father's industrial empire until 1962, gaining experience in a variety of operations. After a 1964 visit to the Soviet Union, he saw new opportunities to do business with the Communist bloc. As Eaton recalled, "While Dad was pushing the gospel of co-operation with the

Mary, live in a well-appointed home at Cleveland's exclusive Shaker Heights suburb. Like his father, he is an avid outdoorsman who, this season, rides horses and sails. And Eaton, along with his two sons, Cyrus III, 44, and John, 42, and daughter Catherine, 48, and Elizabeth, 37, were frequent visitors to the family farm on Nova Scotia's Mohawk Bay, where Cyrus Sr. raised prize cattle and entertained everyone from Western politicians to Soviet leaders until his death. Says Eaton, "The Soviets must think that I am rich as Rockefeller, but I am not. The only thing I still have is the Eaton name and reputation." And in the end, that may be his most precious possession of all.

JOHN BARNETT

THE LEADER OF THE PACK

DEVELOPER EDDY COGAN ASSEMBLES HIS TEAM

They are still trying to select a formal name for themselves. But for now, the 25 mostly Toronto-based entrepreneurs are simply a group of accomplished friends on the verge of participating in a risky, trailblazing and potentially lucrative \$4-billion development in the South Seas. Mobilized by American multimillionaire Cyrus Eaton and the very Toronto real estate developer Eddy (Stacy) Cogan, 55, whose father emigrated from Kiev in 1909, the members include such disparate figures as film-maker Norman Jewison, Braccon Ltd. president Trevor Ryan and Ken Taylor, Canada's former ambassador to Iran, who helped rescue American diplomats during the 1979 U.S. hostage crisis. They say that they now want to help a country that is struggling for economic freedom. Said Cogan, president of the family-owned Cogan Corp.: "What we are is 25 guys—all reprobates, adventurers—who want to demonstrate to the Russians that profit is not a dirty word."

The members of the group simply call themselves advisers. But they acknowledge as well that they were attracted by the tantalizing opportunity for potential profits in the Russian frontier. They are offering two expertise in everything from screen and film studio to real estate financing. Eventually, there could be such hotel-building and operating franchises for such participants as Ianer Sharp, president of Fox Services Hotels Inc., who continues to expand his chain of 22 new to most exotic locations. Another member, John Eaton, president of Eaton Corp., who runs the food stores at Toronto's SkyDome stadium and is involved in other joint ventures with Cogan, may find a food-service opportunity in a country where basic foodstuffs are scarce in the market supply. And there may well be a demand for the talents of many in the group, which includes Joseph Rotman, a successful and top entrepreneur and merchant banker, who leads the Bay-C of Cargaret, developer Samuel Young, lawyer and businessman Lionel Schepers, and real estate executives Benjamin Swersky, Jim Bickel and Gerald Sher.

Faith: The publicity-hungry Cogan insists that he is not the leader of the team of so-called advisers. But the members are rather his business associates or friends. Several, including developer Mario Marz, an owner of the Toronto-based Alford Development, say that they have joined with little knowledge of the proposed development but have faith in Cogan, who has built a personal fortune by selling more than \$10 billion in real estate in the 1980s.

Cogan's magnetism stems from a combination of magnetic charm and local proximity. When his friend Ryan found a consortium of corporations to help privately



Cogan: "We are 25 guys—all reprobates!"

led the SkyDome with \$5-million contributions, 24 corporations and one individual, Cogan, came forward. Two months ago, Cogan threw a party for an executive secretary who had been with him for 25 years and presented

her with a white Chrysler LeFlore—nevertheless, "He is overly generous," said Jerry Shetley, a former partner.

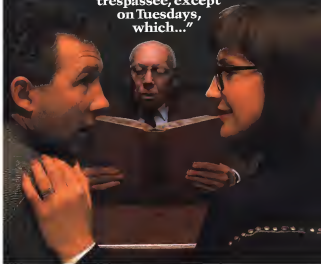
Cogan has known hard times himself. A high-school dropout, Cogan learned the rudiments of the land business while working in a highway surveyor's office in Ontario. From that job he moved into land assembly, buying agricultural land that could be redeveloped for industrial or residential purposes. And later still, he acted as the assembler of some urban-redevelopment projects for most of the larger Canadian real estate companies. After selling \$45 million into debt in his real estate business with Shetley in 1974, Cogan recovered, repaying every penny with interest. Then, Eglarson Diamond, who was then chairman of The Cadillac Fairview Corp. Ltd. and is now part of the Leascope team, handed him a series of lucrative assignments. By assembling most of the land for 17,600 Cadillac Fairview apartments and later selling them, Cogan earned millions of dollars in commissions.

Amateur: Now, he acts as a deal-maker and investor. His most ambitious endeavor, apart from the Leascope project, is what will ultimately be a multi-billion-dollar deal to convert 280 acres of farmland north of Toronto into a glitzy city center for suburban York Region—a project that some observers estimate could earn him \$200 million. Although he will not disclose his personal worth, he is a multimillionaire. Cogan, a father of six, owns a 6,500-square-foot, two-story penthouse with a swimming pool in downtown Toronto.

Now, Cogan is beginning to hand over responsibility for negotiating the financial terms to associates such as Rotman, Diamond and Toronto developer Marney Minkin, who will develop a timeline plan for the Leascope project and oversee the ongoing negotiations with the Russians. Said Minkin Harnock, president of Project Planning Inc., the team's urban planner: "Eddy will delegate things later, but for now he is the concert master." If he succeeds, the Leascope project could be Cogan's greatest triumph.

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COMMUNISM'S CAPITALISTS

THE REFORMERS BEGGING TO FIGHT

Earlier this year, East German government officials ordered the state-run Waggonbau Dessau, which manufactures refrigerated railway cars in Dessau, 200 km northwest of Berlin, to offer a city factory that assembled children's bicycles. The aim was to improve the quality of toys and to increase production. But the two

of government—while the factories continue to remain under some form of central control. But Western investors appear to be leery of the idea, and, to date, Canada's trade with the USSR and other Eastern European countries is very low. And Eastern European, whose apartments have been ransacked by promises of economic renewal, have made it clear

state-run car is certainly responsible for supplying the parts could not deliver efficiently. Dessau had to find its own widely separated sources for components. One truck drove daily to Sangerhausen, 80 km west, for parts. Another truck picked up drive chains in Bartheld, 180 km south. And the only available supplier of wheel rims, a kitchen furniture factory in Weizsäcker, could not meet Dessau's demand. Such shortages of raw materials are common across Communist Eastern Europe that they are a source of tension, but governments are trying desperately to correct the problem. In some cases they are seeking financial help from the West, but as winter sets in there is little sign of change. Food shortages are critical, energy supplies are short, and party officials still insist on controlling the rising levels of economic growth.

Backlog: East Germany has the heaviest backlog in the Soviet bloc, but even it is showing signs of stress. With the exception of Rostock, all the members of the Warsaw Pact have concluded, to a greater or lesser degree, that the Communist economic system is bankrupt and needs a drastic overhaul. However, even the most ardent reformers in Hungary and Poland insist that they do not want to offend conservative hardliners, who are still capable of derailing the dramatic political changes that have threatened their countries. Rather than embrace almost anything, they say that they are trying to provide a three-month approach on which production and prices are dictated by the market—not an un-



East German refugees arriving in the West: skilled young workers have decided not to wait

that they will not make further sacrifices while they wait to see if reform works. Indeed, in East Germany, thousands of the country's skilled young workers have decided not to wait any longer and are fleeing to the West. East German economists say that the nation is losing 0.12 per cent of its gross national product for every 10,000 people who leave. So far, they estimate that the exodus has reduced the economy of \$214 million this year, with another \$36 billion lost to future growth over the next 20 years. Last month, the exodus led to the ouster of 77-year-old Communist party leader Erich Honecker, whose health is poor, and Franziska Meißner-Glaser Meißner, the 63-year-old Politburo member who had often stubbornly resisted introducing any of the free-

market-style reforms being tried in Hungary, Poland and the Soviet Union.

But Germany does not have to endure the food shortages seen elsewhere in Eastern Europe, but the housing shortage is acute, the waiting time for a new car is 14 years and East Germany's goods are no longer competitive abroad. Exports are falling, as is production. And the enormous state subsidies that are needed to maintain 1950s prices on basic foods, housing and transportation eat up a quarter of the budget. Meanwhile, East Germany's foreign debt has climbed to more than \$9 billion, after being reduced to \$7 billion in 1985, and remains hovering to modernize its antiquated industry.

Roger Kruse, East Germany's new leader, has promised some kind of change. But even Communist reformers increasingly say that the only plausible direction would be towards a market system.

Poland, with its non-Communist, Solidarity-led government that is barely two months old, also faces a bleak winter. Polish housewives

are complaining that they now have to spend \$5 a day to live. That is a huge amount in a country where the monthly wage averages just \$140. Some food prices have risen by 1,500 per cent since price controls were relaxed in August, while the cost of heating and electricity doubled last week alone.

Hardships: In the midst of the hardship, the reform-minded government is cringing on Western assistance to show the people that it has accepted to make things better since it came to power. To that end, Prime Minister Brian Mulroney announced that Canada will give the Polish government \$42 million (used in the form of food, economic development and aid export credits to buy Canadian products). The United States has already sent \$35,000



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Selling over in Warsaw, some food prices have risen by 1,500 percent since August

tons of wheat, part of \$118 million in food aid pledged by President George Bush. But Malgorzata Szlachetkowska said, "The problem shown and not posing in Poland comes mainly by declarations and promises."

Privatization: Western nations have also promised to set up a \$1-billion stabilization fund for Poland, which is also seeking \$750 million in loans from the International Monetary Fund. But as a first attempt to solve its deep economic problems, Warsaw unveiled a new economic plan last month, calling for the devaluation of its currency—the zloty—extensive subsidies, the closing of factories that use too much energy and the sale of state enterprises that continue to lose money. The document, published in the government newspaper *Rzeczpospolita* (The Republic), admitted that this will cause "temporary sharp increases" in inflation and unemployment lasting about a year. But by the end of 1996, it said, privatization should be in full swing.

Despite the promises of help, the amount of participation by Western companies in Poland still remains small. Only 52 were a operation at the end of last year but, as for in 1989, another 687 joint ventures have won preliminary approval.

Hungary, which has been experimenting with market systems for longer than Poland, has had greater success in wooing Western businessmen. The number of operating joint ventures in that country doubled this year to more than

600. Although many of the deals are financially small, the investors have provided not only an infusion of working capital but also know-how, technology and management skills. Salaries per employee for joint-venture firms are three times higher than the average for solely Hungarian-owned firms. Still, Budapest's continuing habit of interfering in industrial management, and Hungary's poor infrastructure—including a unreliable telephone system—continue to scare many major investors. There is also opposition to privatization from the Workers' Councils, which own 75 per cent of the state enterprises.

The Czechoslovakian government is more resistant to change. It allows only limited layoffs, even with its outside employees, and has announced that it will keep

any expansion of that practice under the supervision of the party. The Czechs are more ambitious when it comes to letting the market set prices, promising to complete the process next year by moving from the current 70 per cent of free prices to 80 per cent or more. But that is expected to bring steep inflation to a country that has always kept it under control. Now, shops are generally well supplied, and the goods reasonably cheap, although people complain about lack of choice and declining quality.

Belarus: In Yagorinsk, where a liberal Communist party is trying to run a confederation deeply divided on ethnic lines, inflation ranges anywhere from 1,000 to 3,000 per cent annually. The various nationalities huddled together in six republics and two independent provinces find it so hard to get along with each other that there is no national economy to speak of. The central bank in Minsk cannot control the money supply, the central government accounts for less than a third of public spending and there is less trade among Yagorinsk's republics than there was 20 years ago. When most Yagorinsk nations, their wages, they rush to take the money into currencies that they can use for barter. And whenever the government tries to correct the situation, the republics threaten to secede.

Bulgaria, which does whatever Moscow asks it to do, has attracted many Soviet leaders. Mikhail Gorbachev's economic reforms did not hit political liberalization. Many Soviet citizens go to the Bulgarian capital of Sofia to shop and consider its well-stocked stores a paradise. But Bulgarians complain that imports are cut to a minimum in order to avoid raising the nation's foreign debt. Still, their economy's impressive decline and fertility spurs them from such shortages.

Romania, the only member, has almost completely abandoned its foreign debt. But President Nicolae Ceausescu's obsession with repaying \$11 billion over the past seven years has bankrupted his country. Having discarded many Romanian goals from domestic use to foreign export, while reducing imports to a bare minimum, he now feels hampered with a dearth of his industrial capacity burdened down by lack of imported machinery and spare parts. And Romanians have the tightest food rationing in Eastern Europe, only a few hours of electricity a day and the highest adult mortality rate in the continent.

But even Romania, with its wily trading leader at its helm, may find itself buffeted by the winds of change. As Eastern Europe opens up, even the most devout Communist will find it more difficult to resist the Mandarins of economic revival.

DOLGER JENSEN with
correspondent reports



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Canadian trade with:	IMPORTS EXPORTS	
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Soviet Union	\$156	\$1,152
Other Soviet Bloc Countries	\$348	\$182

SOURCE: CANNADA/Canada, for 1988, 1989

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COVER



Hungarian miners rising pollution and living standards at 1973 levels

AN ECONOMY IN CRISIS

HUNGARY BOLDLY TRIES ANOTHER WAY

In Hungary, so-called Gorbachev Communism has taken over. For more than two decades, the Communist government has introduced elements of free enterprise, but the reforms have been piecemeal, and the country now faces a severe economic crisis. Hungary owns more than \$22 billion in Western loans, including a moratorium of nearly 17 percent, and living standards have fallen to 1973 levels. Hungarian officials now concede that the country has to introduce a completely free-market economy to stave off disaster. And they say that they need Western investment, technology and management skills to achieve that goal. Last week, Hungarian Minister of State Károly Pongrácz met with Canadian business leaders and politicians, including Prime Minister Brian Mulroney and Quebec Premier Robert Bourassa, in an effort to drum up foreign investment. At an investment conference in Toronto last week, Pongrácz told 225 Canadian businessmen and bankers that Hungary will guarantee that foreign firms can repatriate all their profits and investments. The Hungarian economy is "crisis-stricken," he acknowledged, but "it provides excellent opportunities for business."

Overhaul: Hungary's drive to overhaul its economy has coincided with sweeping political reforms. Next year, the country will hold its first free, multiparty elections in more than 40 years. And several Western countries have pledged economic assistance to promote those changes. U.S. President George Bush has proposed a \$500-million aid package for Hungary and Poland, which is also introducing economic

reforms, and Congress is now working on an even larger package. And last month, Mulroney pledged \$42 million to the two countries.

Western: Western businesses also are playing a part in Hungary's economic restructuring. Serfaty's of London is producing sunglasses at its new branch in Budapest, while Levi Strauss & Co., along with a Hungarian joint-venture partner, is up-grading a jeans factory in Kiskunfélegyháza, 120 km south of the capital. And last week, a Western-backed mutual fund, the First Hungary Fund, opened an office in Budapest. The \$93.6-million fund, the first of its kind in the Eastern Bloc, was formed by Andrew Sartin, chairman of the Toronto investment management firm Andrew Sartin & Associates Ltd., along with two other Western partners and the National Bank of Hungary. Sartin, who fled Hungary after taking part in the 1956 revolt, said that

Western participation is essential for Hungary's economic and economic reforms. And if Western companies provide technology and know-how, he predicted that "Hungary can catch up to the West in six years."

Reform: Not all Western experts are as optimistic, but because Hungary has abolished its economic reforms since the mid-1960s, they say that the country is better prepared than its more conservative Communist allies to introduce radical change. In 1968, under former Communist party leader János Kádár, his government introduced a new economic policy that was intended to replace the country's authoritarian, centrally planned economy with market relations among firms. But reform controls persisted, and private firms were allowed to hire only a handful of employees.

In 1973, the Hungarian government set the first time parameters for its firm, joint ventures with foreign companies, although the regulations were so restrictive that, until the mid-1980s, only a few deals were signed. Still, the Kádár regime, by borrowing heavily from Western banks and buying all but the world price from the Soviet Union, was able to import goods and steadily improve living standards until the early 1980s. But by then, the price of Soviet oil and interest rates were both rising rapidly. As a result, living standards started to fall, and Kádár fled, giving pressure to make substantial changes.

A major liberalization came last fall when the government introduced new corporate and foreign-capital laws that allowed private enterprises to hire as many as 500 people and guaranteed that foreign firms entering joint

WESTERN AID IS NEEDED TO MAKE THE ECONOMIC REFORMS SUCCEED

ventures could negotiate their investment and export profits. And Hungary—going further than any other Communist nation—has an embryonic stock market.

Still, the government faces enormous obstacles in its effort to create a completely free market. Private companies make up only about five per cent of the Hungarian economy. Said Peter Rausgar, Hungary's deputy minister of industry: "To introduce an economy, all you need is a piece of paper that says that, from tomorrow, everything belongs to the state. But to practice an actual economy, that is without precedent."

Production: Hungary's current economic crisis will not make the transformation any easier. At present, Hungary's industrial sector employs 1.3 million people—five times as many as what Rausgar says is necessary to produce the economy's \$22 billion worth of goods. And although the country has had a bankruptcy law since 1985, only about 100 companies, most of them small ventures, have been liquidated.

Still, not all events towards improving efficiency are popular. When Ferenc Horváth, the Hungarian minister of industry, went to the March 1990 summit in southern Hungary two months ago to explain to the 2,000 Western leaders that the state must be closed because the cost of production is more than five times the world price for uranium, he was booed down.

Ontario Hydro is one of the Canadian companies that has stepped in to help the Hungarians make their transition. This year, Hydro has agreed to sign a \$150,000 contract with the Hungarian government to help the Hungarians manage the water network using the cleanup of the water and to explore alternative uses for it.

Accepted: Another group, consisting of Rabot, Americans, Canadians and Hungarians, has formed the International Management Centre in Budapest to teach Hungarian managers the finer points of

Western business practices. Charles Mayne, a professor of international marketing at York's York University who is director of the center's Canadian advisory board, said that, since the initiative started last March, it has



Pongrácz (left), Swanson guarantees that foreign firms can repatriate profits and investments

attracted 24 full-time students and has offered several seminars on marketing, accounting, financing and production organization. Mayne added that, while Hungary has many highly qualified workers and has made significant scientific innovations, the country needs

Swanson: optimistic



RONALD SWANSON

trained managers who can organize, distribute and market their products. Other Western firms, like Toronto-based Depuyco Research Ltd., a drug manufacturing and distribution company, have helped Hungarians bring their products to market. Depuyco's chairman, Morton Shulman, told businessmen at the Toronto conference last week that his personal physician told him 25 years ago about a new drug for Parkinson's disease developed at Depuyco's Seneca College University. In February, 1988, Shulman, who has Parkinson's himself,

purchased the drug's Canadian marketing and distribution rights from an American company for just over \$1 million. "The Hungarians don't market anywhere outside their own country," Shulman explained in an interview. In the first nine months of 1989, Depuyco sold \$1.2 million worth of the drug, named Depuyco in Canada.

Swanson was one of Depuyco's founding shareholders and, in September, he and several other investors also purchased part of Skala Co-op Commercial & Industrial Ltd., one of

Hungary's largest department stores. And Swanson said last week that the dramatic changes sweeping Hungary have interested several investors in the country. He said that the First Hungary Fund, which was originally slated to raise \$55.5 million, closed on Oct. 27 with \$43.6 million. He added that he is now working to put together a second fund of \$254 million.

Hungary: But even with the current levels of Western investment, Hungarians officials say that the country's standard of living will get worse before it gets better. They add that free markets will inevitably lead to unemployment and the country's enormous foreign debt will continue to trim the economy. Said Rausgar: "I don't think that the situation is good. If we couldn't get support from the Western part of the world, it can happen that the reform will lose, and this will be a tragedy." Clearly, for Pongrácz and other Hungarian leaders, appealing to Western investors has become almost as important as listening to voters in their own fledgling democracy.

MARY NEUMER with BOB MASERMAN in Toronto

ISN'T IT NICE TO HAVE A HOBBY.





King Eddy of the Dealmakers

BY PETER C. NEWMAN

Real estate is a tough trade, a hellscape. Nobody trusts anybody, and often the bigger the name you are, the more your reputation. The deputy mayor of New York City caught that per minute others were in the "circle" that he "wouldn't believe Donald Trump if his tongue were tortured."

Eddy Cogan, the Toronto real estate dealmaker who put together the club of entrepreneurial adventures who entered to reshape the heart of Leningrad, is an exception to the rule. A Gentleman's Club where first, second and third floors, he closed his way through countless back alleys of the business, yet emerged with his integrity unscathed and his sense of wonder intact. An agile negotiator and a man with an old habit of cooking his food although he was evaluating ideas not worth by looking at by removing, he has been known to drive the street-loud dealers who are his clients to something near self-loathing as he spins out his incredible dreams and unscrupulous King Eddy. He has a personally autographed picture of Margaret Thatcher in his office, and he calls him "Kiki."

Cogan's specialty is choreographing large, complicated deals that require, as he puts it, "settling the table" with the right touch and timing. Although his turnover adds up to more than \$1 billion a year, and his many ventures include 16 per cent of the company currently towing the Rolling Stones, he seldom surfaces in the public press. An exception was the time, a few years ago, when he sold Cadillac-Pontiac's 11,000 Toronto apartments (and later came away with the largest commissions in Canadian real estate history).

The Leningrad proposal is grander in scale and more imaginative is concept, but not that different from past Cogan megadeals. It allows him to put into play what those who know him best describe as his money ability to not beyond the details of any pending transaction and enter its ultimate destination. It is that quality of juggling through the last pote-

A Toronto developer put together the group that intends to reshape the heart of old Leningrad

tail of a lifetime with a series of brilliant leaps that makes him unique in the real estate world, where most players boast the attention span of a squirrel.

Thriller Byron, arguably Canada's most powerful corporate developer, who has become such a Cogan buddy that last September he accompanied a European trip to attend the wedding of Cogan's daughter, Can, expressed that trust when he persuaded Cogan to subscribe \$5 million toward construction of Toronto's St. James. Cogan immediately recognized that the entrepreneur's cathedral's outer walls were as visible as its playing field and suggested that he be licensed to turn them into a hotel and shopping mall. To demonstrate his point, he took a lighter off a table in his office, removed the same core from its casing and demonstrated to Byron how the scheme would work, offering to lease the outer shell for a hefty fee. Byron agreed, but the Ontario government thought it was too good to let this technique, so Cogan got the donor's sweetener: a concession stand.

In the Soviet deal, when Cogan Ekos took the embassy to the Soviets, he called on Cogan. He was usually rebuffed because Eddy thought Leningrad was too many miles from Staley's, the Belknap Street, Toronto destination

where Cogan likes to negotiate most of his deals. But he finally let. He then convinced what he calls the "club of adventurers" to help him help the Russians rebuild the kind of urban centers they would require. Cogan doesn't believe in the random collision of stars. The club he carefully put together may be a loosely knit clutch of aging millionaires, but these are the guys who shaped modern Toronto and built much of downtown Canada. "Our partners," he says, "are all people who have climbed big mountains." Cogan adds, "As we watch the riches of current events in the Soviet Union, if we as the Western world don't seize this occasion and don't help with our expertise, the opportunity will evaporate."

The club has so far met half a dozen times. Entry fee is \$200,000, but its members join as individuals, even if their companies may eventually benefit. That doesn't mean all the new Leningrad hotels will necessarily be built by Roy Sharp, chairman of the First Seasons chain, or that the new Russian scene hotels will necessarily be the creation of five-star hotel Norman Jewison, or that the new area will be run by Rolling Stones promoter Michael Cull, also a member of the group. But their knowledge will anchor the project, and that's what counts.

At the same time, it isn't clear whether the club's current roster owes its existence to the city's reputation among its supporters that what they are about to undertake could be significant in the long run of history—or if they're just there because they admire Cogan and know that he chooses the best parties in town. But the idea is to play, and the Soviet response has been enthusiastic enough to justify the next step.

What the Canadians have told the Russians, in effect, is that they can cut the cost of the new Leningrad in half if they're allowed to move in and apply their expertise and exercise their great instincts. That may be true, but Leningrad, a splendidly beautiful but old-fashioned city of five million people, lacks much of the infrastructure that successful places have taken for granted. It's the process of learning firsthand the northern of precisely how to do business and economy results that is the Russians' chief selling point behind the project. "We have to solve the problems of Leningrad," one of the visiting Russian delegates kept emphasizing.

"When we're here," Cogan cautions, "it's an opportunity to eventually create a thing called the new Leningrad—and it's a golden period. If Gorbachev succeeds and there really is a new Russia, it's exactly what he'll need for accelerated modernization of the economy. If he fails, the Soviets will still require this kind of access point to and from the new Europe of 1992."

And there is another, more private dimension to Cogan's quest. His grandfather was a dairy dealer in Kiev, his father escaped from Russia as a boy and arrived in Canada in 1919. Eddy's dream is to take his father back to his homeland and walk with him through the concrete avenues created by his son. Knowing Cogan, it could pay handsomely—providing Leningrad agrees to establish a brother branch of Staley's, of course.

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SPORTS

The twilight boys

Past stars are tossing the ball around again

Throughout the game, the St. Petersburg Pelicans dominated the hapless Winter Haven Super Sox. In the third inning, Civil Cooper, who played first base with the Boston Red Sox from 1971 to 1976, swatted a line drive, only to see Pelicans center fielder Jerry Martin, who once played for the Philadelphia Phillies, make a dramatic diving catch. Later in the same inning, the 1,448 fans at the game in Winter Haven's 4,500-seat Citrus O'Leary Stadium watched as Pelicans pitcher Gary Rapach, who played for the Texas Rangers in 1979-1980, blasted a 380-foot home run into the right field screen off Super Sox pitcher Jim Bakley, a sometime Pittsburgh Pirates. With the Pelicans winning 5-2, it was credible, but not brilliant, baseball. Remarkably, many of the players were men in their 40s. As well, many were former major-league players who returned to their field of dreams last week in the Florida-based Senior Professional Baseball

Association (SPBA) got off to a shaky start.

The baseballist of James Morley, a Colorado real estate developer who once played major-league baseball in California, threw the opening pitch to players 50 or older. (Catchers are eligible at 32 because that position is considered as taxing.) The league has attracted a large number of former baseball greats, including Vida Blue, the legendary Oakland Athletics pitcher of the 1970s, former Oakland Athletics shortstop Bert Campaneris, Bob Fingers, who pitched for Oakland from 1966 to 1976, ex-Red Sox pitcher Luis Tiant and Phil Blair, the longtime great Baltimore Orioles outfielder. At 54, Pedro Romo was believed to be the league's oldest player. Between 1922 and 1970, Romo pitched for the Washington Senators, the Minnesota Twins, the Cleveland Indians, the New York Yankees, the Philadelphia Phillies and the Washington Senators. Now he is pitcher-coach for the Fort Myers Sun Sox.

The league—made up of the Pelicans, the

Super Sox, the Sun Sox, the Bradenton Explorers, the Orlando Juice, the St. Lucie Legends, the West Palm Beach Trojans and the Gold Coast Sox—will play 12 games in a short season that is scheduled to run from Nov. 3 to the end of January. Under an agreement with Denver-based Prime Network, 36 games a season will move on cable television to about 18 million U.S. homes.

The players have returned to the sport for a variety of reasons, including salaries that range from \$2,000 to \$15,000 a month. Although some of the younger players, including Ed Batara, a catcher for the Toronto Blue Jays during the 1983 season, hope to use the SPBA as a road back to the major leagues, older players stand the opportunity to make a comeback simply because they love the game. Said 49-year-old Cooper: "I think it will be a lot more fun this time around. There won't be as much pressure, but it will still be competitive."

Despite the relatively advanced ages of the batters, most arrived at training camps for the new league last month in surprisingly fit condition. Bill Lee, 62, a former pitcher for the Montreal Expos who now is a player-manager for the Super Sox, said that his team's two-week training went smoothly. Said Lee: "A lot of guys came down in better shape than I figured." As well, Lee said that his players had an ad campaign over some of the other teams in the league because 11 of the Super Sox's players are former Boston Red Sox players. As a result, many of the Super Sox players are used to playing with each other. As well, Lee

has been joined by two other former Expos—outfielder Tony Scott, who played for Montreal from 1975 to 1976, and pitcher Bill Campbell, who played for Montreal in 1987.

The league came about as the result of a trip that Morley took to Australia earlier this year. A former outfielder for a San Francisco Giants farm team in Fresno, Calif., Morley, 33, who now lives in St. Petersburg, Fla., and about the successful Senior Professional Golfers Association golf tour while staying at a beach in Australia. It occurred to him that something similar could be done using baseball players who had passed their prime playing years. Morley subsequently mailed out letters explaining his idea to 1,256 former major-league players—and received 730 positive replies. Later, Morley contacted groups of private trainers to create seven teams in Florida cities used for major-league spring training. Morley himself became president of the eighth team, the St. Petersburg Pelicans. Each team drew cost about \$1 million, said Morley. "In January it was just a dream. Now it's a reality. A lot of people couldn't believe we could do it this far."

Morley's delight is clearly shared by many of



Lee: "A lot of guys came in better shape than I figured."

the other players. "I think the league will be successful," said Romo. Carlos, a former Boston Red Sox outfielder and designated hitter who now plays for the Winter Haven Super Sox, "This is the best opportunity for us to play again, to have a second career." As a member of his commitment to the new league, Carlos

42, said his house in Michigan would this fall and bought a new car in central Florida the next day.

If the SPBA catches on with fans, its organizers hope to expand the league to include other baseball states, including Arizona and California. To succeed, league officials say that games have to attract between 1,500 and 2,000 fans willing to pay between \$5 and \$11 for tickets. Still, attendance figures for the first two days of play told some surprising, average attendance at the first spring-training game was just over 2,000. But the next day, attendance at four games dipped, to an average of just 639. Peter Lasser, the league's executive vice-president, acknowledged that, with professional and college baseball and basketball currently being carried on television, the fledgling baseball league will face stiff competition. "But a baseball fan is a baseball fan," said Lasser. "I feel baseball fans are dedicated enough to carry this league." Still, first experience may not be enough to ensure success if the culture of play among the die-hard boys of summer is not good enough to fill the league's un-dashed ballpark.

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The Denbora pulp mill on the Peace River: what will become of the belt?

ENVIRONMENT

The forest fight

Alberta's woodland leases come under fire

From the British Columbia border, the vast forests stretch across northern Alberta in a 327,000-square-mile swath, larger than Italy. That wilderness was largely opened following the Second World War when the booming oil and natural gas industries made Alberta one of the nation's most prosperous provinces. Then, during the mid-1980s, global overproduction of oil dented the Alberta petroleum industry. The province's Conservative government, looking for ways to cope with rising unemployment and \$6 billion in provincial debt, launched a bold campaign to exploit the northern forests. Between September, 1987, and last December, Premier Donald Getty's government awarded leases covering about 45,000 square miles and valued at \$1.3 billion to 12,000 jobs and \$1.3 billion in new taxes. But last week the controversy of Alberta's plans for forestland—already opposed by highly noted environmental groups—now has federal opposition as well.

At a federal-provincial environmental impact hearing in the northern Alberta community of Fort McMurray, Robert Lano, the federal environmental protection director for Alberta, said that a proposal to build the world's largest pulp mill on the Athabasca River, 190 km northwest of Edmonton, at a cost of \$1.3 billion, was "unacceptable" in its present form. The target of Lano's criticism is a project planned by Alberta-Pacific Forest Industries Inc. (APFI)—a B.C. Colvestia firm controlled by

Purification, who received the legal requirement that public hearings be held on commercial operations involving the province's forests. As a result, loans and tax guarantees ranging from \$5 million to \$200 million were made to seven companies without public hearings.

Critics charge that Getty's government had decided to undertake cost-benefit analyses to find out whether the money invested in the forestry projects could have been better spent elsewhere. For his part, Purification said that the province had to take advantage of a "window of opportunity" to obtain the Japanese investment. Said an Alberta civil servant, who asked to remain anonymous, "It boils down to who is running the province. Is it the department of forests? It makes deals with no reference to provincial and federal agencies."

Concern about the environmental impact of the APFI mill is likely to dominate the debate over the northern development program. Ronald Wallace of Calgary's Dominion Ecological Consulting Ltd., said that the 1,688-mile Athabasca River system "is already receiving a lot of waste from pulp and paper mills. The purification is dirt with pulp and paper, the biological oxygen demand at low flows could be a threat to the river's integrity." Said Fort McMurray Mayor Elizabeth Gellert of the APFI plan: "We are not against progress, but we are concerned about our water supply."

Meanwhile, Mirabeau president Stenoza Morinville, who was travelling in Canada with a delegation of Japanese businessmen, said in Ottawa that APFI would comply with any federal environmental requirements. Said Morinville: "We have no intention of pursuing business opportunities at the expense of the environment." Elizabeth May, executive director of the nature-rights organization Cultural Survival (Canada), and Japanese companies have already committed to an "ecological holism" in the forests of Asia mountain. Added May: "If Japan starts doing business for the Canadian environment, it will be only because Canadians have said they will not tolerate things that they know better."

With hearings on the APFI project scheduled to continue until Dec. 2, the controversy is likely to continue. But some critics of the government suggested that the money may be a long-term investment in the forest. Stenoza Morinville, executive director of the Mother Earth Healing Society, an environmental group, claimed that private groups were not given sufficient time to prepare their presentations. He said that the province had to take advantage of a "window of opportunity" to obtain the Japanese investment. Said an Alberta civil servant, who asked to remain anonymous, "It boils down to who is running the province. Is it the department of forests? It makes deals with no reference to provincial and federal agencies."

The debate over how the \$4.5 billion worth of pulp, paper, timber and sawmills would affect the environment was only part of the controversy. Getty's government also has some wider fire from political opponents and some of its own officials for the way the leases were granted. The development program was introduced in 1987 to Premier Manning. Le Roy



Boonchut, not happy

RAE CORRELLI with JUDY WORME in Calgary and correspondents report



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MEDICINE

Escape from pain

Doctors are tackling a baffling disease

At first, doctors told Timotheos Gerd Stenberg that she was imagining the pain in her pelvis. But during the following 15 years, the pain became increasingly real. By May, 1987, the Keweenaw kindergarten teacher's illness had been diagnosed as a severe case of endometriosis, one of the most common—and least understood—gynecological diseases. "I felt like my whole body was being wrung from the inside," Stenberg says. "I was on morphine and my doctor said, 'Nothing more can be done.'"

Then, last year, after reading about a promising new surgical treatment developed by Oregon gynecologist David Reivane, Stenberg travelled to his clinic for a major operation. Said Stenberg: "I started getting better right away."

Stenberg was just one of the dozens of Canadian women who are going to the United States each year to obtain advanced surgery for endometriosis. The successful technique developed by Reivane and a handful of other U.S. doctors involves use of methods of scalding abnormal cells in the pelvic area—and removing them—in a lengthy surgical procedure. So far, the treatment is not readily available in Canada. Said Dr. Don Weisheit, a Link bridge Alka, gynecologist: "We are behind in Canada. The problem is money, equipment, time."

Medical experts estimate that at least two per cent of female adults—or as many as 500,000 Canadian women—suffer from endometriosis, a baffling disorder that was first identified in 1857. The disease is caused when cells from the lining of the uterus migrate to other parts of the body, usually the pelvis, where they grow and sometimes form cysts. For years, doctors have searched for an effective way of treating the disease, which can cause severe pain, infertility and, unusually, extreme menstrual bleeding. Said Dr. Mark Boyd, chief gynecologist at Montreal's Royal Victoria Hospital: "There have been hundreds of treatments, and most of them have been disappointing." Synthetic hormones provide temporary relief for some women by suppressing the menstrual cycle. Some doctors recommend pregnancy—even for unmarried women—as a way of treating the disease by

temporarily suppressing the menstrual cycle.

Surgical methods are usually used when other methods fail. In one type of operation, a doctor removes the abnormal tissue, leaving the uterus and ovaries and uterus intact. Other doctors recommend hysterectomy—the surgical removal of the uterus. Doctors travelling to the United States, Stenberg's doctors estimate

that the Brompton, Alta medical journal fertility and sterility. Reivane, 41, concluded that surgery was necessary only when distorted cells were widespread in pelvic tissue. He said that some women who have distorted cells of different colors in their bodies. Said Reivane: "The reason for failure in the past was that nobody was looking for the subtle forms of the disease."

Some researchers say that the removal of endometriosis could drastically improve surgical treatment and diagnosis. Said Weisheit: "It is a good technique. I use it. I find the patient does well." For his part, Reivane has developed simple surgical techniques to help identify and remove the subtly visible endometriosis cells. Using a microscope—a tubular cut equipped with a magnifying eyepiece—surgical scissors and forceps, he removes all abnormal tissue from the pelvic lining. Said Reivane: "It's like being able to see your skin's pores and cutting a hole out, without causing the underlying

So far, only a few Canadian doctors are using techniques similar to Reivane's. Last month, Weisheit, in his report (see Alberta College of Physicians and Surgeons), recommended that instead of paying for private treatment, the Alberta government should pay for equipment and training of doctors in the province. Said Reivane, who became an endometriosis endometriosis when his wife, Debra, was diagnosed as having the disease. "It's invasive. It's like having babies. It has to be dealt with at home." But Kay Lee, a Toronto gynecologist who has a six-month waiting list for operative laparoscopy, says that Canada's provincial health-care system—despite doctors' frustration with long wait times—considers surgery. Lee, who plans to consult with Reivane this week, said that some hospitals have not been as doctors' spending more time because of a lack of nurses. He added: "It's ridiculous. Governments don't give a damn. It's too expensive for them."

Although doctors say that improved surgical techniques will help endometriosis patients, some are reluctant to standardize current treatments. Said Lee: "There are some patients who have had success with medication." He added that he doubts surgery can eliminate all of the endometriosis. "Very often it is not technically possible and last. The treatment is 500-per-cent successful." Reivane acknowledges that the practice of endometriosis has yet to be solved. "We'd know how the disease gets there, we won't have the ultimate solution," he said. Meanwhile, numerous surgical removal of the distorted cells has helped women like Gerd Stenberg to find relief from the wakening pain of their mysterious illness.



Stenberg: after treatment, the pain only worsened

stayed hormone therapy and carried out a hysterectomy. But her pain only increased.

Part of the problem was that, until recently, doctors did not have a complete physical description of endometriosis. Since 1984, Reivane and other clinical researchers have demonstrated that the disease has several different manifestations. In the December, 1987, issue

HEARNS DOYLE DRINGORE

A MOTHER'S LOVING GUIDANCE

American actress/director Lee Grant says that it was "impossible" to keep relatives strictly professional with one of the leading ladies in her new movie. Grant, 58, cast her 30-year-old daughter, Sarah Marshall, as a sexy waitress in her comedy drama *Staying Together*; to be released this week. Grant said that she worried about one scene in which Marshall wore only scanty lingerie and briefly considered telling her daughter to cover herself up. But in the end, maternal pride triumphed over modesty. Said Grant: "She's just looked so yummy."



Marry: recently seen-seen image

THE REAL MCCOY

Before Madonna, there was Deborah Harry. From 1976 until 1982, Harry headed the pop group Blondie and became a worldwide sensation with her platinum-blond hair and raucous pop-disco songs. After Blondie disbanded, Madonna became the new platinum-blond hair-don't-care. Now, Harry, 43, says that she returned to her Blondie persona as her newly released solo album, *Devil*, took and blends. Said Harry: "Blondie was edgy and sexy. Unlike Harry has grown up—there's some of both of us in this album." Madonna may have various comparisons from the original blonde.

Good grief, Charlie Schulz

His earnings for 1985 and 1986 are estimated at \$89 million, but that does not make cartoonist Charles Schulz, 66, happy. The creator of the world's favorite comic, *Charlie Brown*, is more comfortable with money than good fortune, according to author Rheta Grimsley Johnson, who recently released *Good Grief—The Story of Charles M. Schulz*. She notes that Schulz still believes that he is "the unluckiest kid with a bad complexion."

Changing pace

Although he has no experience as a director actor, Sting is still directing, thanks to one last stand against. This week, the British heartthrob of rock 'n' roll, here Gordon Matthew Sumner, is making his Broadway debut as Patrick Leach's character in *The Three Days of the Condor*. Since his pop group The Police disbanded in 1984, a solo Sting has released two albums with sales of four million. He has also appeared in 12 movies, but he is a new to theater. Still, his fans have faith—only one of the his show have topped \$3.4 million and the 2,500-seat theater is sold out. Sting, 36, who has spent his last two months away from his career to study ways to preserve the American rare horses, said that he took the stage role to challenge himself. He added that, while he will rise with the show's re-release run up to one month, he plans eventually to return to music. Said Sting: "I can't wait to be a musician. Music is going through my head all the time."



Sting: changing pace

JOB SATISFACTION

For Milla Milosky, volunteering is a noble activity that is "totally underutilized in Canada." The 39-year-old woman's wife with that she is frustrated by the way many Canadians downplay the importance of helping out. "When you ask a woman what she does and she replies, 'Nothing much,' I just retort," said Milosky, "well, try to imagine a hospital or a political organization without volunteers." To do her part, Milosky, 36, honorary chairman of the Cystic Fibrosis Foundation since 1985, is organizing and hosting a variety show to raise awareness about the hereditary disease, to be broadcast nationally on Dec. 17 on CTV. She has convinced stars such as Christopher Plummer, as well as Wayne Gretzky and U.S. First Lady Barbara Bush, to appear on *45 Live: A Gift of Love*, which takes its title from a child's supposition of the disease. Said Milosky: "Volunteering makes you feel good about appreciating the things you have. You start each day with a lot more gusto."



Milosky: hosting a variety show for TV

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berlain. Solomon Gensley, is the primary source of the book's mystery. Moses' father may have sold his soul to Mr. Bernard, yet it is through the mythic Solomon—heroic, winsome and presumably dead—that the son secures his own redemption.

Moses' quest combines the inspired madness of a religious heroism with the dogged persistence of an over-achieving journalist. It becomes, semantically, but remote for living and not living, once Moses—a self-confessed "Gershwagen"—does little except associate himself to two things: liquor and the Gensley dynasty. Moses' pursuit of the Gensleys takes him far back in the city, classmate Righman, Solomon's English-born grandfather. Righman's adventures in the Arctic with English explorer Sir John Franklin in 1845 culminate in the propaga-tion of Yiddish-speaking Eskimos. Other narrative threads take readers on a lavishly underworld tour of Victorian London through a harrowing depiction of Franklin's expedition and into the violent world of hoodluggery in the 1820s and 1830s.

With its large cast of interrelated characters, Solomon Gensley also offers a panoramic portrait of contemporary North American society—from Montreal to New York City, Tel Aviv and Quebec's Eastern Townships.



Richard Dreyfuss (left) in the film *Duddy Kravitz*.

It is a beguiling, class-conscious society beset by jealousy, greed, religious fanaticism and madcap posturing: a socialist tells Moses, "I could write a book too. I just wouldn't know how to put it into words."

For Moses, a writer and because incapable of love, only the larger-than-life exploits of Solomon Gensley offer some kind of order in a chaotic

world. Solomon, it seems, has played a part in some of the most important—and notorious—events of the 20th century: Mao Tse-tung's Long March, the Israeli War of Independence, the Mustange hearings. Moses follows Solomon's career with help from Sir Rhyman Righman, his wealthy, eccentric English grandfather.

On one level, Solomon Gensley has an Old Testament resonance. Like his biblical ancestor, Moses also seeks a code—his version of Holy Law—to guide his actions in a world riddled with the guises of evil and materialism and other forms of slavery. Richman's Moses, however, is no leader, and his God, Solomon Gensley, although capable of such Old Testament pronouncements as "I am that I am," more clearly resembles the trickster-figure of native Canadian culture than Jehovah at times. As such, Solomon is a force of nature—like the events of native mythology that play a large symbolic role in the novel. The novel, according to Sir Rhyman, has "an in-escapable itch to meddle and provoke things, to play tricks on the world and its creatures." Solomon may indeed be deceitful, but there is a rough justice in his actions and a certain glory in them too. Yet his hero did not intend that play. Henry Gensley—his eccentric son and Moses' best friend—is a Jewish Jew living in the Arctic with his last wife, Nahe, and son

have, awaiting the coming of the Messiah. Their story illustrates a particular vision of Gensley, which is, according to our character, "just as much a country, but a holding back filled with disguised pragmatism of different people."

Moses' desire to escape such a fate gives him a kind of anarchy, just as his quest for Solomon Gensley, however frustrating, gives it meaning. In the end, however, this meaning is ambiguous. Moses is still a drinker and Solomon is always one step ahead, maintaining his web of nepotism, class and cynicism. But both men, Richman insists, need each other. "I once told you," Solomon writes to Moses, "that you were no more than a figment of my imagination. Therefore, if you continued to exist, so must I."

These lines neatly summarize the dependent relationship between writers and their books: each, in a way, awaits the other. But Richman says that his gruffing experience with Solomon Gensley has made him grateful for other writing opportunities. Over the next few months, he will be writing political journalism novels. "It should be good to have the material come from

members for a change," he said, "and not from my own head." He began having to rely on scores of adjectives of other writers' work for financial security; he can also afford to be choosy about comic work. "I'm not really interested unless it's something of my own," he said. But he says that he knows that it is no guarantee of success after the overwhelmingly positive re-



Noah, Florence, Mordecai, Davnet: perceptive analysis of Canada's soul.

sponse to the film version of *The Apprenticeship of Duddy Kravitz* (1974). Richman adapted his novel; Joshua Thorne and Now in both a film and a TV miniseries in 1985—remaking it to "a mixed bag."

Richman receives few reviews about his life as a writer. But if there is one, he says, oddly enough it is that he has been only a writer. "Most reviewers I know had jobs they hated," he said. "And so they knew things about office life I don't know, or about selling shoes." But that alleged feeling has not prevented Richman from becoming Canada's most pithy, crass, overstated—and one of the most perceptive—analysts of its soul.

After lunch, Richman seemed to shake hands before shaking off in a cab-like Moses Berger chasing Solomon Gensley. Or, with his desk unharmed, that "never with an unapproachable itch to meddle and provoke." Few writers in Canada have done that as well as Richman—or have proven how necessary it is to a country's self-awareness and sanity.

NOAH KATZ

Canada



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Remembering War

New studies turn the clock back 50 years

It was a global frenzy of destruction, and as shock waves are still being felt. The Second World War took 53 million lives while dividing the world into two ideological camps that are only now beginning to resolve their differences. Over the decades, the war has generated a formidable stream of books—so few that in the 50th-anniversary year of its beginning, has become a flood. The country's bookstores have been inundated with

Churchill called his country's "finest hour." Few it certainly was, and yet the immediate postwar years were anything but a British triumph. Both *After War Comes General*, 736 pages, \$90, by David Cameron Watt, and *The Road to War* by Richard Overy and Andrew Wheatcroft, 364 pages, \$25.95, by Richard Overy and Andrew Wheatcroft, focus on the 1930s, when the British and their French allies tried with apparent chances to stave off war. The two books document how

of events. He presents an especially fascinating study of Hitler's foreign minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop—a man whose job apparently lasted for war and did everything in his power to make it happen. Watt writes: "Hitlerians have suggested that the war of 1914 should be called Ribbentrop's War because he, more than anyone else, did his best to bring it about."

Watt's book concentrates primarily on the year immediately preceding the war. *Academics Overy and Wheatcroft take a longer view in The Road to War*, which looks back as far as the First World War in its search for causes. It focuses on seven countries—Germany, Britain, France, Italy, the Soviet Union, Japan and the United States—showing how each pursued its own national interests to the detriment of the international situation. The book was published as a companion to a BBC TV series but is a substantial study in its own right.

The Road to War is strikingly original in its



Members of the Fusiliers Marseillais regiment in Falaise, France: 53 million people died and the world was split in two

new accounts of the conflict, from personal memoirs to exhaustive studies of the war's many campaigns. In most of the books it is obvious that the passage of half a century has balanced passions with a more objective view. The two powers, particularly Germany and Japan, will always bear chief responsibility for the war and its horrors. But, as historians with the evidence it is also possible to glimpse the failings of politicians and generals on both sides. Such accounts can make something real—just that they are still relevant.

Some of the most absorbing new studies are from Britain, where there has been a deep, continuing fascination with what Winston

Churchill was slow to recognize that Hitler was a power-hungry man with no loyalty to cordial standards of international relations. They kept hoping that he would quit down after making certain territorial ambitions. And in Britain and France followed the new, inflexible policy of appeasement, allowing Hitler's armies to march unopposed into the Rhineland, Austria and Czechoslovakia.

Of the two books, Watt's is the more detailed, absorbing and gracefully written. The historian has done a masterful job of reconstructing how Europe found itself being dragged towards war. Watt is particularly good at showing how personality figured in the flow

treatment of the relationship between Hitler and the British prime minister of the late 1930s, Neville Chamberlain. Chamberlain's reputation has suffered severely since the war. One of the chief organizers of the policy of appeasement, he is widely regarded as a weak, vacillating man who lacked the courage to stand up to Hitler. But that view is much too simple, the authors agree. "His strength of purpose," they write, "belied the waxy, amiable public appearance and the blentling voice." The whole time Chamberlain was negotiating for peace in France—a nearly aimless, as Overy and Wheatcroft point out—he was simultaneously building up Britain's weak armed forces. The

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polity of aggression brought relief for those populations to be completed. When Germany invaded Poland in early September, Glasbein let his country air war.

The conflict that filled the next six years was vast—so vast that few humans have dared to embrace it all. New Israeli historian Martin Gilbert has tackled the epic struggle in *Second World War: Shocktroops*, 800 pages, \$29.95. Few of those now claiming old-fish-innovative volumes on the conflict have passed as demanding an apprenticeship as Gilbert. The author of most of an eight-volume official

history of the conflict has the effect of heightening the horror. "On Feb. 18, on the coast of Malaya, 66 Australian Army nurses and 25 English soldiers, surrendered to the Japanese," he writes. "The soldiers were taken to the beach, bayoneted and shot, only two survived. The nursing sisters were ordered to watch as the sea, once in the water, they were fired on by Japanese machine-guns."

That the Allies sometimes matched such atrocities, particularly in their so-called peace bombings, of Dresden, Hiroshima, Nagasaki and Tokyo, scarcely detracts from Gi-

ber's lucid history. I have tried to balance the scales.

That he does, with a trace of biting chapters on bloody military blunders, the impetuosity of army officers, the apt-and-polemic trope that no troops and debilitated soldiers believe battle, and the human capacity for noble and cowardly behavior in solving crises—like during the London Blitz, a time that grew grown in the legends of Royal Air Force heroism and Londoners' solidarity in urban warfare.

Although he barely mentions his own combat experience—Fussell fought in the U.S. military and was severely wounded in 1945—Warkentin, in essence, a cry of the heart from a front-line soldier. Combat, he practically screams, is incomprehensibly worse than its depiction in most Second World War books and films. Soldiers mutually wet their pants under fire, he writes, and infantry after prolonged combat is "incoherent."

In one passage, he describes a horrific scene in Okazaki. "The artillery shelling uncovered scores of half-burned human and Japanese bodies, making the position 'a stinking carpet bomb,'" he writes, conveying one veteran's revulsion. "If a marine slipped and slid down the back slope of the muddy ridge, he was apt to reach the bottom running. I saw more than one man lose his footing and slip and slide all the way... only to stand up, horns-struck as he was, in disbelief when he emerged tangled out of his usually dangerous pockets, cartridge belt, legging straps and the like."

Among the new Canadian books on the War, a few also probe the darker side of the Allies. James Bacchus's *Other Losses* (Shedden, 248 pages, \$28.95) is an investigation into the atrocities of German troops who surrendered to American and French armies and were held captive in European camps. Toronto-based Bacchus claims that up to one million German veterans—as well as many children—may have died of exposure, dysentery, starvation and other diseases in the six weeks of 1945. Such claims have created international shock waves (page 75).

Bacchus argues that these "other losses," as American military euphemism for dead or missing prisoners, were the victims of deliberate policy of the highest levels of the Allied command. In a foreword, U.S. Col. Ernest F. Fisher, who assisted Bacchus in his research, concurs that Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's "terrors and obscenity hatred not only of the Nazi regime, but of all things German... passed through the American military hierarchy." According to Bacchus, most of the deaths occurred after the Germans



The German concentration camp in Austria. Smokestack (left) shows destruction.

leapfrogged Churchill and three books on the Jewish Holocaust, Gilbert spent more than two decades researching *Second World War*.

An expert on everything, including the book, is arguably the best one-volume account of the War yet written. His focus is on both the human cost of the battles and the role of individuals who risked or lost their lives. Indeed, Gilbert's work amounts to a text of remembrance. Among those he cites are the list of British lieutenants, "Mike Macdonald" and his chauffeur, Fred Hardy, who formed a bomb-disposal unit known as the Italy Trinity. On May 12, 1941, they were killed while defusing their 38th German bomb in a London street.

But Gilbert's narrative method has a drawback—it stains severely in both accuracy and analysis, as well as historical background. He begins his account not with the rise of Hitler or Japan's imperial march in Asia, but with the first death of the War in Europe, an Italian concentration-camp prisoner murdered by the Nazis in Sicily. Gilbert succeeds powerfully in what appears to be his chief aim—evoking the sheer human horror of the War. Learning the events themselves to speak their moral, Gilbert details the seemingly endless sequence of burnings, shootings, bombings, hangings, gasings and other atrocities that the Nazis and Japanese unleashed. His

best clear moral reconstruction of the Axis by chronicling the deaths of the mass killings carried out by the Nazis over six years, Gilbert powerfully conveys the determined intent of mass genocide. Of the Eastern Front in 1942, he writes, "German losses in battle, though averaging 2,600 a day, were nevertheless far lower than the daily number of civilians by Germans."

Like Gilbert, American critic and novelist Paul Fussell in *Warfare: Understanding and Analysis in the Second World War* (Oxford, 320 pages, \$24.95) is concerned with the suffering of war. But Fussell, whom *The Great War and Modern Memory* immortalized the battle, also examines the battle, always in impact of the First World War on British and American critics, takes a sharp scalpel to the moralism of the war. He argues that the military bureaucracy itself produced the horror of death camps unopposed by anything in American military history. "According to Bacchus, most of the deaths occurred after the Germans



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BOOKS

country did not possess any chemical or biological weapons. But, according to history, Canada had stocks of both. A superb piece of work. *Deadly Allies* contains a healthy dose of microwave secrecy in government.

Other new titles examine the War and its battles from a distinctively Canadian perspective. *A Nation Forged in Fire* (Lester & Orpen Denney, 287 pages, \$25), by Toronto scholars J. L. Granatstein and Desmond Morton is a solid, readable account of Canada's involvement in the conflict and how that affected the growth of the nation. In 1939 the authors argue, Canada was almost comically ill-prepared for the struggle. The army, they write, had "four anti-aircraft guns, five mortars, 43 Vickers machine-guns, 10 Bren guns and two light tanks." While Britain was desperately re-arming to meet the threat of Hitler, Canada under Prime Minister Mackenzie King was putting its full trust in appeasement and the delusional potential of the Atlantic 503, wartime production of such equipment soared—and Canada entered an unprecedented economic boom. Blue-collar workers who were making an average of \$175 a year in 1939 were pulling in \$1,200 by the end of the War. Granatstein and Morton contend that such successes, which came at a time of massive government intervention in the economy, helped develop the Canadian taste for a cold kind of socialism. Pressing it refers to the hard-core capitalism of the Depression, when Canadians hoped that government con-

trol of the economic picture would cushion after the War.

Another Canadian book, *Chamberlain's Shadow* (222 pages, \$29.95), details the struggle of the Allies—including the Canadians—to drive the Germans back across the Rhine River in the winter of 1944-1945. The Oakville, Ont., writing team of David and Sherry Whitaker, authors of the 1984 best-seller *Tug of War* (the Canadian Victory that Opened Aachen), describe how that great advance was an extreme display of brawling force. The morale of the Germans was still high as they crowded behind the defenses of their Siegfried Line. And the Allied command was split among leading generals, whom the Supreme Allied Commander, Eisenhower, seemed unable to control. The Whitakers paint a fascinating picture of the quarrel, which pitted the British general, Bernard Montgomery, against his American counterpart. Acritic by nature, Montgomery lived in a simple trailer at the front—while the American generals and their staffs enjoyed a life of luxury. Indeed the Irons Montgomery created because it will be pub-

lishly bearing the Americans for their failures—a tactic that led Hitler to prophesy the imminent destruction of the Allied alliance. Still, the great offensive was the Rhine played forward. The Whitakers' description of the campaign contains so much detail about tactics and maneuvers that only a seasoned military buff will want to read every word of it. But they have also peppered their story with examples of the valor of individual soldiers.

Their tale of how a Canadian sniper, Fred Thibet, won the Victoria Cross sounds like the stuff of Hollywood legend. With his 300-mm company reduced to 27, he still managed to hold off a powerful German counterattack. Thibet lost both of his legs as a result of the battle, but kept up his men's morale with such quips as "Keep going, Al! All they've got is rifles and machine-guns." Those machine-guns threatened a potential push—and are a reminder that, amid the death and destruction of the Second World War, human courage and comradeship were often cast in bold relief.



Chamberlain's command

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BOOKS

Sullyng the Allies

An exposé stirs up international controversy

In West Germany, it has caused a sensation and gone into a second printing of at least 5,000 books after selling out its first 5,000 copies within a week. In Britain, where the book will not be available until next year, it has already sparked extensive media attention. A French edition is scheduled to appear in December, and Japanese rights have also been sold. In Canada, the first edition of 15,000 copies sold out last week as the book stood at No. 3 on the Maclean's best-seller list for nonfiction. James Bacque's *Other Losses*, published in Canada by Stoddart last August, makes the explosive claim that nearly a million German soldiers and civilians were allowed to escape from the U.S.- and French-run camps in postwar Europe. Toronto-based Bacque, his Canadian publisher, and John Fraser—editor of *Saturday Night* magazine, which featured an adaptation of the book in its September issue—say that they expected controversy. But they were not prepared for the reaction of American book publishers. Almost every major U.S. house has been ap-

proached, but no one has bought rights to publish an edition there.

Bacque's findings have generated much debate among academics and the public in Canada, Britain and Germany. In light of that, says Nelson Doucet, a vice-president of Stoddart Publishing, the U.S. industry's reaction is surprising. Said Doucet: "It is a sad state of affairs that the book is not being made available to the American public—particularly in a country that has traditionally stood fast for free speech and freedom of information." But according to Willem Haas, a Stoddart vice-president responsible for foreign rights, American publishers' reactions to the book have ranged from guarded letters of rejection to outright hostility. When Haas outlined the story to one

major U.S. publisher and described how prisoners had few rations and no shelter, the reply was, "They should have taken these God damn clothes away as well." Another editor considering the manuscript wrote to Haas that his superior "felt he simply couldn't muster enough sympathy for all those dead Germans to want to publish the book."

U.S. media coverage, meanwhile, has been sporadic. While some major news organs—including *Time* magazine and *The New York Times*—have reported the book's shocking allegations, others have failed to cover them. According to Bacque and Doucet, ABC's current-affairs program *20/20* did pursue them earlier this fall for a feature on *Other Losses*. But the author says that after *20/20* spent a week on the story, it decided to drop the project.

For his part, Bacque, now in France completing a book on French Resistance hero René Laporte, told Maclean's that he did not set out to write an exposé and that the story he uncovered—and occasion to it—have been " upsetting."

Referring to the reluctance of U.S. publishers, he added, "I guess people don't like to hear about their own atrocities."

Bacque's outrageous hostility



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Spirits in the gallery

The art world warms to native works

At the Oct 26 opening of a show at the last Gallery Vancouver, a wine-soaked crowd of 200 parted to make way for some late look, occasionally ruffled, Native Indian dealers. One of them, a heavyset, tweedy man in his 40s, gestured to the works on the walls—wooden carvings carved by some of the most renowned Northwest Coast native artists. "This is a gathering of the spirits, they are spirits," he said. "Look around—there is a lot of power in this building tonight." Those who looked closely could also see that most of the masks already had been in the white star circle he points them, indicating that they had been sold. Indeed, collectors had lined up outside the gallery at 4:30 that morning, 7½ hours before the masks went on sale at prices of up to \$125,000. Said last Gallery owner Joseph Murphy: "Native art has traditionally been looked at as a relic or ethnographic artifact. Now, we're seeing that as art."

North American dealers are finding that the market for high-end native art is thriving. Murphy, who sells Canadian Inuit, Northwest Coast Indian and Papua New Guinea art from the Gastown district gallery he opened in 1979, says that his annual sales have reached \$1 million. Native Canadian art is among the country's most internationally prominent artworks. One of the most respected is 60-year-old Haida sculptor, printmaker and carver, Bill Reid, at the Pacific Museum of Man has 16 of the Vancouver artist's carvings. And precious his gold jewelry often sell for more than \$50,000 in New York City galleries. Masks carved by Reid's former protégé, Robert Davidson, a Surrey, B.C.-based Haida, fetch \$15,000 or more.

On the whole, however, art by the Inuit of Canada's Far North is better known internationally than work by the country's other native peoples. Inuit pieces are selling recent prices on the auction market—and are appearing in extended company at international shows. Last December, Inuit works were included for the first time at the annual Los Angeles auction art/LA, alongside Andy Warhol ceramics

and Henry Moore sculptures. And in the summer of 1989, an exhibition of more than 180 works by contemporary Inuit artists of Canada, Alaska, Greenland and Siberia was held at the United Nations. But the Inuit art world is also undergoing major changes, as the North becomes more accessible, many established artists are forsaking the coasts that have tradi-



Masks by Art Tassell; collectors began lining up at 4:30 a.m.

tionally marketed their work. Instead, they are beginning to deal directly with southern entrepreneurs.

Because of the current widespread popularity and availability of contemporary Inuit art, it seems remarkable that such work was relatively unknown—and indeed, scarcely noticed—48 years ago. In the late 1940s, James Houston, a federal government administrator from Toronto, traveled north and convinced Inuit many communities that they could ease their financial hardship by carving objects for the southern marketplace. Together with his wife,

Alma, he founded the now-famous Cape Dorset printmaking workshop on Baffin Island. The northern co-op movement, which began in 1959, made it easier for creators to obtain art supplies and to market the finished products. Carving prospered, and printmaking reached its Baker Lake, N.W.T., and other communities also began to enjoy considerable success.

Last month, collectors lined up at galleries throughout North America and in West Germany where the 20th annual set of Cape Dorset prints was released. The 36 vibrant, richly hued graphics were grabbed at a heated rate of no more than 50 prints, which all for between \$350 and \$500. Last summer, a copy of one of the most famous Cape Dorset prints, The Polarized Owl (1965) by Masquah Ahluwalia, sold for \$17,000 at Washington's auction house in Tucson.

With its vibrant imagery and strong, clean lines, Inuit art appeals to a wide range of collectors. Lucy Herman, a leading-on-conditions specialist from Portland, Ore., and her husband, Ewald, a retired architect, collected European Old Master drawings for more than four decades—and then switched to Inuit art three years ago after a trip to Alaska. They now own 26 Inuit works by artists including Cape Dorset's Ahluwalia and sculptor Levi Quashish of Pangnassung. Quashish, who Herman says that she and her husband prefer the work of older Inuit artists—because it has "more emotional impact."

But the Washington's auction last May demonstrated that some younger artists are also generating excitement. The hottest attraction on the auction block was a bone sculpture by David Asquith, 32, of Pangnassung on Baffin Island. Executed in a style that is more eclectic than traditional Inuit works, the carving of a bear-chested man holding a drum sold to a private collector for \$45,300. The sale was a world record for Inuit art in an auction and more than twice the private estimate.

Among the other works that found wild at the sale was a whalebone spear carved by Spencer Boy, N.W.T., artist Keno Ahluwalia—no relation to the Cape Dorset prints artist—who died in a fire in 1974 when he was 34. His whimsically fierce spirit figure—a head with a distorted face on either side, supported by spider legs—sold for \$25,000. Said Dorcas McInnes, the head of Inuit art at Washington's "I'd be hoping public weren't confused that this was a legitimate, viable art form. I don't think you would see works going for these prices."

Next March, Washington will hold another auction of native art. Most of the works included will be Inuit, but there will also be some Indian antiquities. To date, however, has been the demand for contemporary Canadian Indian art.



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at auction, the work that does sell tends to have historical value. According to McLean, there is a regional factor involved: he says that people who visit it could say they are most likely to buy the work that is produced in their own part of the country.

Meanwhile, two of Canada's national institutions, the Museum of Contemporary Art in Montreal and the National Gallery in Ottawa, have changed their approach to contemporary native art. When the Museum of Contemporary Art opened its new building in July, one of the attractions was an Native Art Gallery. The space functions as to showcase Indian and Inuit objects as art rather than artifacts. Its first show, *In the Shadow of the Sun*, features 250 works by contemporary native artists. Many pieces are political, addressing such issues as pollution. In the past, the National Gallery left the collecting of native work primarily to museums. But in the mid-1980s it began developing its own collection of art. Its first building opened in 1985 with a gallery devoted to Inuit works. Reid Major, knowledge, the National Gallery's curator of Inuit art. "There was the realization that Inuit art had indeed become a strong and vital part of the Canadian art picture."

But, at the same time that Inuit creators are gaining recognition as mainstream Canadian art in the South, the North is changing rapidly. The region is becoming more and more accessible, and as a result, many of the most prominent sculptors sell their work directly to



Brothers Norman (left) and Alvin Tait at the Inuit Gallery; the market is thriving.

northern entrepreneurs, bypassing the locally owned co-operatives of their community. Desmond Ryan, the managing director of the Inuit Art Co-operative Ltd., where the Cape Dorset points are made, said that he regrets the change. Added Ryan, who has worked with the Cape Dorset community since 1968: "Any market is better served if there is some assumed control of that market." Burke said that

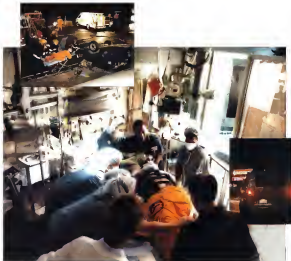
it is "not realistic to expect things to stay the same."

Still, the vast majority of artists, especially those who are younger and less established, continue to rely on the co-ops. As well as handling art, the 11 co-ops in the Northwest Territories bring groceries, clothing and other supplies into their communities. Last year, the N.W.T. group had sold art revenues of more than \$15 million. Activities of most of the Northwest Territories co-ops are co-ordinated by their wholesaler, Arctic Co-operatives Ltd. (ACL) at Whangajie. For the past year, ACL has broadened its domain with the new technology of a video-television hookup. Using satellite transmission, the co-ops can send images of a work of art to Whangajie where ACL buyers can assess the piece's value.

In recent years, social and technological changes have transformed the marketing of native art. Arctic animals and hunters have been staple subjects of Inuit art, but now living off the land is a vanishing lifestyle. In the age of the microwave and satellite TV, the traditional subjects are losing their relevance, and a dilemma to be seen whether younger Inuit artists can depict their own realities—and still appeal to the southern market.

Meanwhile, many Inuit artists are trying to revive old artistic traditions that went into decline after colonization of the New World and, at the same time, create art that is relevant in the current world. At the recent opening of the Northwest Coast native works show at the Inuit Gallery, master Inuit carver Gordon declared: "There is so much excitement about these traditions here tonight." But he added a note of warning: "Now, we have to give meaning to these traditions—otherwise, they become just another commodity."

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BOOKS

A lion in winter

Revealing a poet's private letters

WILD GOOSEBERRIES: THE SELECTED LETTERS OF IRVING LAYTON
Edited by Frances Minervini
(Morrow/Canada, \$29.95, 424 pages)

Few Canadian poets have provided as much controversy as Irving Layton. For almost five decades, the 77-year-old Nobel Prize nominee has troubled readers and audiences with work that is vocal, contentious, ironic and, above all, sensual. But Layton is more than a poet of earthly delights, and by popularizing many themes, he has shown a far less self-proclaimed worthy of an advertising executive. As the 40-volume-long poet writes in one of the letters included in *Wild Gooseberries*, "I'm a hungry sexual man with a hundred masks." Ancient lover, thundering prophet and witty satirist are just some of those masks. And, as Layton's letters reveal, behind the power and contradictions is a passionate belief that life, with all its joys and sorrows, must be experienced to the limit.

For Layton, one of the chief obstacles to human fulfillment is what he regards as the wearisome, which he views as aging, boredom and repression.

That attitude has traditionally been a primary source of Layton's scorching and sometimes vulgar criticism of modern society. Throughout his more than 50 books of poetry and prose, it has also spawned his greatest controversy—"Where I become angry," he writes in another letter, "I spit sparks flying, and these I gather into poems." Yet, like his poetry, Layton's letters to a wide range of friends, colleagues, poets and students reveal a man as devoted to celebrating the world as to condemning what purveys it. "Living as an alien for 50 years," Layton writes to fellow poet Alden Nowlan, "and poets are nature's attorneys."

The scrappy son of Jewish immigrants named Lazarovich, Layton was raised in the noisy Jewish St. Louis ward of Montreal. By

the early 1950s, he was an English teacher struggling to support his second wife and three tiny young children—and beginning to make his mark as a poet. After enjoying success, he wrote in a 1955 missive that his capacity to withstand earlier criticism stemmed from his strenuous youth. "After a broken nose and a slit cheek," Layton says, "what's a [Montreal] Prose as a J. M. J. Smith?"

As he expects greater recognition at home and abroad, the letters written between 1957 and 1968 reveal Layton's tempestuous personal life—a period marked by a romance that with Anne Brad, poet Louis Dubé ("How does one go about being reconciled to a corpse?") and the gradual dissolution of a 20-year common-law relationship with Anne Centre, who succeeded his second wife as the woman in his life.

The last two parts of the book, covering 1969 to 1979, reflect Layton's brief marriage and child-contending battle with his fourth wife, Harriet Bernstein, and a highly publicized feud with official biographer Elsie Cameron, in an letter to her he declared, "I would have preferred me more had I hung a rope round from a cow's neck and asked her to write an appreciative sonnet." At the same time,

more happy times—including his current marriage to fifth wife Annette Foster, almost 10 years his junior—dominate these sections.

Wild Gooseberries provides only a sampling of Layton's voluminous correspondence—and one that tends to present the poet in a positive light. Still, the selection helps reveal the portrait of a man whom editor Frances Minervini describes as "insolent, perceptive, annoying, and charming." He is, someone, too, who once boasted with characteristic bravado and unbridled humor, "Single-handedly I've changed the profile of this country." History may yet prove that Layton, a self-confessed clown, was only half joking.

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Layton: a poet of earthly delights

THE SAINT HAS TASTE.



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DELICIOUS ON THE ROCKS

WINE APERITIF IMPORTED FROM FRANCE

This manuscript was submitted by Lutz D. Dörmann and is subject to publication.

BOOKS

Sketches of Miles

A modern jazz giant battles his demons

MILES: THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY
By Miles Davis with Quincy Troupe
(Simon and Schuster, \$24.95, 437 pages)

The scene was a 1986 jazz festival in Vaccarville. Trumpeter Miles Davis was playing with his band when he glimpsed someone moving across the stage towards him. A moment later, the young trumpet sensation Wynton Marsalis whispered to Davis that he would like to join the elder musician on stage. Davis, mindful of the criticism Marsalis had been leveling at his music, was characteristically terse: "Man, go."

messaged David steadily with the musician's social exploits and his generally acerbic, sometimes scathing, relationship with women. Describing a particularly heated argument, Davis recalls how his third wife, actress Cissy Tyson, whom he divorced nearly 15 years ago, pulled out his hairpins shortly before a 1968 concert. "Kissin' Davy," I knew that was the beginning of the end."

Born in Alton, Ill., to a father destined and he would be, to a life of music, Davis moved to East St. Louis. The book traces his 1944 move to New York City, where he studied for a year at the renowned Juillard School, but where his real reason was to locate the unknown-as-womanizer Charlie Parker, a leader of the bebop movement. In October 1945, Davis joined Parker's quartet. From that time

be founded so-called jam-rock fusion in the late 1960s. Davis remained at the forefront of jam, releasing such influential records as *King of the Blues* (1968) and *Stickin' Davis* (1969).

There are few real laughs until Darn's musical man—the transporter—can explain why describing the concepts behind his music. But one of the book's charms is its wealth of anecdotes about other musicians: Elvis recording how the once brilliant Patsy Cline Powell, seduced by schizophrenia, admitted to even to play *More of the Yaw Gae Get It in a Panama* nightclub. Equally fascinating are Darn's accounts of his own heroin addiction in the early 1950s as well as the cocaine-and-ecstasy parties that he enjoyed during a very recent stretch of delusional insanity that ended in 1987.

Since his return to the stage that year, Duvall's music has arguably lacked the originality and intensity of his earlier work. Says Duvall, who now spends much of his time



Dariusz Nowak and Andrzej

teach house) "I've made a kind of peace with my mental demons that allows me to live a more relaxed life." *Wilde* is the engrossing story of his battle with those—and many other—demons.

TIM POWERS

• HONG • KONG • HOLIDAY •



"WE STARTED OFF WITH A LITTLE NIGHT MUSIC."



 Hong Kong's night life has a character all its own. We found a unique combination of east and west, traditional and

Our first encounter with the powerful was an encounter I'll never forget. We started off with a little night music, as we

spectacularly brutal warlords in the midst of a Chinese Opera in the street. It was an impressive sight with actors portraying a tale of the last Ming emperor.

HONG KONG

Tell me more about Hong Kong

Figure 1

Abstract

Shades Along Long Street

Author's Note: Daniel Bruckner

DEVELOP WITH EXCELLENCE

Ziemsky, Barbara.

(Continued from p. 24)



Show Your Stripes!



Now your stripes will show whenever you savor the smooth taste of Tia Maria. Its unique taste enters deep with rum, passion, time and smooth. Tia Maria comes through whether you drink it straight up or with your favorite mixer, coffee or milk.

Tia Maria
TASTE THE ADVENTURE

FILMS

Big-screen eulogies

Two fascinating lives get documentary treatment

When the subject of a documentary dies shortly after filming is completed, the movie inevitably takes on a different dimension. It becomes, for better or worse, a eulogy made with the subject's collaboration. That is exactly what happened in the case of two feature documentaries opening early this month in Canadian theatres. Let's Get Lost and The Final Season explore two extremes of America's cultural spectrum: jazz and football.

Let's Get Lost, which won a 1985 Oscar nomination for best feature documentary, is a portrait of the American trumpeter and singer Chet Baker, a free-spirited who died last year at the age of 50 after accidentally falling from a hotel window in Amsterdam, on Friday the 13th of May. The Final Season is a portrait of a football team, the Tampa Bay (T's) Buccaneers, and its marvellous owner, Toronto entrepreneur John W. Bennett. Bennett purchased the team at \$7 on May 16, 1986, in the same year that his team was described.

It would be hard to find two more dissimilar subjects than Baker and Bennett. But both movies offer fascinating insights that go beyond the respective fields of jazz and football. In each case, the images unfold with a forbidding sense of inevitability. And both movies manage to exorcise their subjects while displaying profound affection for them.

Let's Get Lost is the definitive study of a jazz genius. Born in Oklahoma in 1929, the son of a small-town ice-cream store father, Baker became famous in the mid-1950s. In Los Angeles, he played in bands featuring saxophonists Charlie Parker and Gerry Mulligan. With his plaintive horn and languid vocals, Baker came to personify cool jazz. His style was that of the sophisticated dreamer—tender, vulnerable, almost feminine. He also had the jazz with a flare that combined the best of James Dean and Elvis Presley.

In a fitting, flow, the tale of Baker's legacy should tell to Bruce Weber, a filmmaker infatuated with risk-takers. He is the American fashion photographer who has given fashion a designer label with his Colvia Klein advertisements of enigmatic nudes. Filmed in rich black and white—more black than white—Weber portrays Baker's life as a high-

contrast swirl of carousels. He shoots in the hand-held, angular style of classic cinema with a gracefully intertwining film documentary footage with archival material.

Let's Get Lost offers a few glimpses of the young Baker in vintage film and television clips, including a memorable performance on The Steve Allen Show. There also are some campy

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and as a winged jester—between the snatches and delicate face with art deco cheekbones and the crooked, skull-like mask. But Baker's singing voice remained eerily constant over the decades. A softer version of the sound that suggested his lean, it was like a lugubrious sigh.

Interviewing former colleagues and lovers, Weber traces through a history of Baker's musical career. Trumpeter Jack Shilkin recalls how much he missed his friend's satirical stance: "Everything came easy for Chet," says Shilkin. "He never practiced, he could play every song and he always knew where he was."

But Baker was much less satisfied in his life than in his music. He left behind three failed marriages and inherited four children without helping to raise any of them. In the late 1960s, he was convicted for harbor prostitution and given a 16-month jail sentence. And in 1986, his career hit its lowest ebb when he lost all his wealth in a brutal assault by thugs in San Francisco.

In several years, Baker—along with jazz and the 1950s—was back into fashion. The stylish fantasy of Let's Get Lost arrives as a last act of celebrity. Following Baker from the sands of Santa Monica, Calif., to the beach at Cannes, France, the camera captures him on-stage, in the recording studio, and sipping off in the back-seat of a convertible. The only time Baker appears truly happy is in a night-time scene that shows him riding the bumper cars at a West Coast casino.

Baker seems consistently likable—even in the eyes of those scorned by him. "Chet comes people," says Dave Verna, his last girlfriend. "He has this ability to elicit sympathy. But it's all a big act." The most sensational revelations come from juxtaposed interviews with Baker's third wife, Carol, and her rival, Ricki Young, who was his lover for 10 years. Baker met his Rik in "that bitch," Carol blames her for her husband's meltdown and his downfall.

Baker was still addicted during the filming. At some moments, he is alert and dead. Either way, he is haunting and inescapably present on camera. And he remains stubbornly real despite the filmmaker's attempt to mythologize him. In a final interview, Weber unceremoniously tells his subject's blessing with a throw-back to his own jazz past: "If you're able to look back on this life in years to come and think of it as good, don't," he asks. Baker sees the filmmaker with a withering stare and says, "How the hell else could I see it, Bruce?" In The Final Season, John Bennett appears



Baker's jazz persona, he came to personify cool jazz

Photo: [unreadable] Photo: [unreadable]

quently difficult—and tolerance of awkwardness. In 1984, Mike Telles, a documentary film-maker based in New York City, set out to make a portrait of Bassett's team, the Tampa Bay Shockers of the United States Football League (USFL), a now-defunct spring circuit. The movie was to be a behind-the-scenes look at football and the men who play it. But midway through the six-month shoot, the team shifted to Bassett's long battle against cancer. Titled *Telles* on an interview. "When I told John that his fight for his life was going to become part of the plot, he said, 'Do whatever you want, it's your damn movie.'"

The film is a strange hybrid. Haunted by David Reynolds, who owned a share of the Shockers, it is partly a film tribute to a team and its founder. But it also documents football culture with an irony so relentless that it verges on satire. There are some remarkable scenes showing huge players stuffing themselves with food or changing into their kicking suits as a constant motif. Even the team's most closely guarded secret—Bassett's generosity toward the thousands of golf tees—was a secret that he organized to honor his team's aging heroes, the Tampa Bay blemish-free on great mounds of slumped lobster and beef.

The movie portrays Bassett—son of John W. B. Bassett, chairman of Reuben Broadcasting Inc., and father of Texas star Carlos Bassett-Segura—as a benevolent mogul loved by men and all. At the hospital, he gives each player the opportunity to wear a shiny brass plate to the price of the least by winning a coin toss. But, despite such magnanimous gestures, Bassett strikes a scary, narcissistic post-mortem. And the camera fails to penetrate the heroism of an individual who expresses compassion and a rich life's role of determination—during medical treatments for his two brain tumors, he curiously asks a nurse why his hair has not fallen out yet.

As Bassett's health worsens at Toronto, his team drops from first place. A late-season losing streak demoralizes the players, and the film characterizes a bitter locker-room feud with surprising candor. The Shockers pull out of their slump at once to make a playoff spot. But play was suspended—never to resume—was the eight-year league launched a \$1.6-billion racketeer scam against the National Football League as it tried to compete in a full schedule. Bassett, one of the few true owners opposing the move to full games, died in Toronto on the same day that court proceedings began in New York. After serving a prison term of only \$8 from the court, the scam was disbanded.

The final scene is a great tale. Tel, even at its darkest moment, Reynolds keeps his serene, dignified silence. The actor's peppy, placid smile winks widely at odds with the dourly edited footage of unaccompanied conflict. But integrity is part of what makes the movie so an interesting document, the product of a game plan gone awry. A record of events that no filmmaker could have scripted. The *Final Season* provides a unique view of life and death at the line of scrimmage.

BRIAN D. JOHNSON

Out on a limb

Christy Brown's story is an adventure in joy

MY LEFT FOOT

Directed by Jim Sheridan

The opening scene shows a close-up of a brain lob extracting a neural impulse from its store. Groping the disc between two toes, the foot properly slides it over the spine of a tumbler, then lifts the foot up and sets the spine down onto the tumbler. Without cutting away, the camera slowly shifts upward to show that the foot belongs to British actor David D. Lewis. It is an amazing sequence, setting the tone for an unusual and subtle tale. *My Left Foot* is the true

actor's triumphant struggle to act severely handicapped. The movie has three incredible moments in last year's Row Mac, which showed David Brown as a victim of autism. Brown was an Oscar for his performance, which amounted to a dazzling outburst of being virtually for all its moral security. Row Mac was a Hollywood sensation a body more, a road movie—above all, a masterpiece of perfectly intelligent and subtle scenes seen once again. While *My Left Foot* works surprisingly well as entertainment, it is about a real person being a disability that is much more difficult for an audience to watch—and for an actor to simulate.



Ruth McCabe, Lewis: overcoming enormous odds

story of Dublin's Christy Brown, a famous victim of cerebral palsy. Christy's life unfolds through the only lens that he could fully control—his left foot—Brown overcame enormous odds to become a successful writer and painter before he died in 1982.

Lewis gives an astonishing performance in the lead role—as impressive that the actor also plays the character he is trying to portray. Occasionally, *My Left Foot* celebrates a handicapped person's triumphful struggle to express himself. But it also celebrates a healthy

life to be similar. Based on Brown's 1964 autobiography, the story begins with his birth in 1932—he was one of 13 surviving children born to a Dublin woman and her bricklayer husband. Doctors told the parents that their baby had cerebral palsy and will likely spend his life as a vegetable. But the young Christy (Hugh O'Connell) soon begins to assert a fierce will. At 7, he picks up a piece of chalk with his foot and scrawls a mark on the floor. Two years later, he scribbles the word "mother" in his mother's bath (Ray McCallum), who had accused him once was mentally stupid, looks him into his shoulders and takes him to the local pub, where he pretends the boy "is great."

Lewis takes over the role as the character turns 17. Christy's family and friends cheer him on through a series of small victories, scoring a penalty shot with his left foot in a backstreet soccer game, learning to walk a pole-bench with his toes and mastering a contorted form of tennis. But Brown must also cope with an economic hardship. He is hired to spread in a male shirt character that his father has loaned together from a wooden boat and a pair of grain wheels. His gritty, gritty, and his friend's brother found a secret club of savings to buy him a proper wheelchair—but he is 22 before the family can finally afford one. Brown meets his personal challenge in the form of romance. He falls in love with a speech

therapist, Ellen (Fiona Shaw), and proudly displays the depth of his affection. Through multiple lenses, the movie is a celebration of his paintings. But a celebration is a heavy burden after the pillory opening turns out to be the evidence that he lives for his painting. "I've had nothing but pleasure with all my life," stresses an interviewee. "I'm a f---!" The interviewee's words provide the movie's most powerful moment. As Brown gets increasingly drunk and disoriented, his disability is reduced to a grotesque violation of its spirit. The audience suddenly finds itself in the embarrassing position of identifying with a man who is so desperate to be seen that he "the trouble" be removed. Bravely effective, the scene taps the deepest roots of discrimination against the handicapped.

But, on the whole, *My Left Foot* is an adventure in joy rather than grief, complete with a storybook ending in which Brown finds love. If the movie errs, it is on the side of sentiment. However, so long as you are satisfied with writer-director Jim Sheridan's eye for authenticity, keeps the drama well grounded. And the filmmaker remains true to Brown's spirit: his own memory and his own sense of sympathy. In fact, Brown's character deeply understands the most obvious extension of the movie. Handing his autobiography as a woman he hopes to impress, he says, "It's a bit sentimental." Later, he says too. "What do you think? Too much self-love?" The answer is no. His modesty is endearing, but *My Left Foot* takes such modesty to the point that it requires an apology.

BRIAN D. JOHNSON

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THERE'S SOMETHING SPECIAL about the Tennessee hills as a place for making Jack Daniel's.

You see, we make an old-fashioned whiskey that can't be hurried in any manner. And out here, where the pace of city living is all but forgotten, a man can slow down and do things right. We could probably make a bit more Jack Daniel's if we made it in a factory. (Make it faster, probably, too.) But after a sip we think you'll agree: there's something special about whiskey that comes from the hills.



JACK DANIEL'S TENNESSEE WHISKEY

If you'd like a headshot about Jack Daniel's Whiskey, write us here in Lynchburg, Tennessee 37351 USA.

MACLEAN'S BEST-SELLER LIST

FICTION

- 1 *Clear and Present Danger*, Clancy (2)
- 2 *The Pillars of the Earth*, Hilary (2)
- 3 *The Dark Half*, King (2)
- 4 *The Runaway Horse*, Le Carré (2)
- 5 *Key West*, Hughes (1)
- 6 *Remains of the Day*, Hill (2)
- 7 *Swirls*, Powers (2)
- 8 *Solomon's Seal*, Hill (2)
- 9 *A Merman's Tale*, Hill (2)
- 10 *A History of the World*, 15th Century, Jones

NONFICTION

- 1 *The House Is Not a Home*, Plaster (2)
- 2 *Reasons, I*, Hill (2)
- 3 *Other Lives*, Jones (2)
- 4 *In a Garden of Eden*, Hill (2)
- 5 *China Tale*, Jones (2)
- 6 *A Brief History of Time*, Hawking (2)
- 7 *A History of the World*, Hill (2)
- 8 *On the Beach*, Hill (2)
- 9 *One Hundred Years*, Hill (2)
- 10 *The Science of Everyday Life*, Jones (2)

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Compiled by Bruce Bell



The national slogan is 'Never complain'

BY ALLAN FOTHERINGHAM

Canadians deserve everything they get. They are the most discontented of the Brits, who willingly queue up for anything and accept, at the breakfast table, that it is wrapped in those paper and bloused at the way home on the bus. The slogan is "We never complain." It should be well kept on the compass. Canadian flag that was dropped to look like a meat-packing exhibit. Never complain. It is the national slogan.

You know this in Canada because at Terminal 1 at Lester B. Pearson International Airport in Toronto, the largest and busiest city in the land, the newsstand is out open at 10:01 p.m. It is not open because in mighty Toronto, the world-class city, they lock the newsstand at 10 p.m. The reason must be that in London and Paris and Rome and other world-class cities they lock the newsstands up tighter than a drum at 10 bells and therefore Toronto, being world-class, must do the same.

You know this in Canada because in Ottawa, the Queen of the Twinkles, when you get off a plane you cannot find a luggage cart. Why can't you find a luggage cart in this new, enlarged terminal that took only three years of construction to make it into the empty, lonely space it is today? Because—naturally—the luggage carts are already in use and they are not in use, and so the Airline gets that empty cart that says the state of the multi-ethnic that have gone too long without champagne.

You know this in Canada because at the airport, had the small Vancouver report, it took only 15 years after it was opened before the brilliant minds which it contained used the daring proposition of opening a second newsstand. This then stimulated the situation wherein you could read Maclean's from front to back before you got to the end of the line where you could pay for it.

All this in Canada, and only Canada, because nowhere else complains. Terminal 1 in Toronto, one of the great wonders of this or any other age, was conceived with the brilliant concept of building the main paved parking lot on top of the terminal itself. This has resulted



BY PHILIP

in famous occasions—motorists trying to wait their way down the circular exit ramp—of gridlock lasting up to four hours, drivers exiting from carbon monoxide, buses being held on route (and several others received).

No one complains, because it is Canada. Once the brains who ran that shop at Trans-Port Canada figured that sticking a parking lot, lay-by-lanes on top of a terminal was possibly not the brightest thing since Leonardo da Vinci, they came up with Terminal 2.

Terminal 2 resembled this problem: Terminal 2 was laid out horizontally—as opposed to its vertical predecessor—with the thoroughly logical idea that aged grandmothers not just were willing up to 240 yards to get to their gate for the flight to Thunder Bay. As an added attraction, one of its more striking features is that when 350 passengers emerge, their legs crossed, from a T47, there is a man's facility that accommodates one (1) woman at a

time. It takes some doing, but Ottawa is up to it.

The people in Ottawa who run our airports are not only stupid, they are kindly against lawyers—which one supposes is the same thing. It is not only the newsstand at Terminal 1 in the obscenely rich world-class city that is shut down right at 10 p.m. So is the book-store. If those who move their lips while they read *People Magazine* must be deprived, so should the fans of Hemingway and Atwood. It's only fair.

Being one of the world's leading experts on airports, I know all the secrets. Such as the fact, the reader the airport, the most obscure the laws, the more diligent are the ground-control people who manage your more delicate parts with their electronic prods. The champion of all is Kelowna, British Columbia, a well-known haunt of international tourists.

One more trip through time and your agent will be jumping rope.

The airfield Terminal 2 in the world-class city, designed by a guy with a ruler and geographical dyslexia, very nicely has the and its assistant as its departure level is a spot where both domestic and international travellers develop spasmic backs while leaving their luggage in search of a.

A cheap getting-off a plane on the arrival level immediately discloses that this is a city (in airport, a country) that not only discourages reading but in fact may be ready to lend it.

It is called the Pearson International Airport, but is actually the Pearson Book-Store Airport, as witness my European or Japanese traveller who arrived on his own time and is told that he cannot get a drink

until noon, her name.

Never mind that it happens to be 5 p.m., according to the holy clock of the German businessman trying to discuss a deal with a Mexican financier. This is right about Ontario, after all. These go on world-class.

In Kelowna, the airport is twice as big as the city and twice as empty and is situated halfway to Calgary. You can still take it to Calgary faster than it takes you to travel by train to the Edmonton airport. In Luge Wille, the Ottawa brain brilliantly built the airport half a day's journey out of town, cut down all the trees for the site, then clearing a large enough area that saw at least the great big.

It has been said that people get the politicians they deserve (they get the newspapers they deserve). In general, Canadians get what they deserve—because they're afraid to complain. Or not.



THE CREAM. SMOOTH AS GLASS.



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THE FUTURE'S LOOKING UP.

Discover how bright the future can be. Plan your moves ahead with Northern Telecom. The right decision today will reward you with a communications network that will grow as your needs grow. And, one that will offer you considerable competitive business advantages in the years ahead. Network Planning. It's just one of the many ways Northern Telecom demonstrates its commitment to the creation of total communications solutions. Product innovation, superior quality and total customer satisfaction have made Northern Telecom the world leader in fully digital telecommunications equipment.

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NETWORKING